

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



Review on The Potomac

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NO. 8



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!



THE OLD, OLD STORY

A lineman up a pole,
And a "grunt" upon the ground,
Were having at each other
With a lot of hiss and sound;
The lineman from above
Said, "Hey, wake up there, jerk!
Crawl outa them bushes
An' le's have a li'l work!"
The groundman, looking up,
Said, "Ya monkey on a stick,
Ya been up a hickory tree?
'Cause I still can see the hic."
The lineman, looking down,
Remarked, "Say, beetle-face,
Ya look exactly like a guy
Who'd trump his pardner's ace!"
The groundman then replied,
"If you know what it's about,
You'd know a lineman is a grunt
With all his brains knocked out!"

STAN STANTON,
L. U. No. 70.

* * *

ALAS, A LAMBLESS LASS

Mary had a little lamb
Whose fleece was whiter'n snow,
But since the OPA rationed meat
That lamb just ain't no mo'.

M. P. MARTIN,
L. U. No. 80.

* * *

Welcome, Sister, and come again!

BUY AND BUY

Why not buy some bonds today
To help a soldier on his way?
Give him a gun and bullets, too,
He'd do it, sir, if it were you!
He wouldn't send you 'way out there,
While he sits home with time to spare;
He'd wet your lips if they were dry,
So come on, Mister, buy and buy!

Why not give up your glass of beer?
He'd do it, sir, if he were here,
He used to be your neighbor lad,
The boy you always wished you had,
The boy who always tore his pants,
The boy who always took a chance;
If you help him you'll breathe a sigh,
So come on, Mister, buy and buy!

He thinks of you, away out there,
And wonders if you still could care
About the little neighbor boy,
The one who always brought you joy.
He's your ideal of a man,
So why not help him all you can?
Don't stop and ask and wonder why—
But come on, Mister, buy and buy!

GERTRUDE BAKER,
L. U. No. 1202.



Have you ever noticed that the welder always wears a hood over his eyes, but he seldom does anything to protect us other guys.

Drawing by "Sam"

Inspired by Walter H. Hendrick, now in Navy.

THE OLD STICK WALKER

The old-time lineman was sure some man,
He would drink from your bottle or old beer can,
To the credit of this man, let it be said:
He never crabbed about his eats, clothes, or bed.

As to his profession, he came up the hard way;
With the long-handled tools, he mortised the clay.
He pushed on the handcar, bucked the old reel,
Didn't monkey with gloves, his hands were like steel.

As an apprentice he labored for four long years.
Hard straps without pads to others caused tears—
Not this punk, he was made of different stuff—
He took the old knocks, no matter how rough.

He soon learned to handle the cons and the pliers,
To walk up the poles with the glass and the wires,
To coil up the hand-line, heave it up in the tree,
To dangle it down right where it should be.

The old Pick-Handle kept his eye on the lad,
Said he to himself, "This lug is not bad;
I think he can take it, never enters a squawk,
I give him the works and find him no gawk."

One morning the Pick-Handle says, sorta gruff,
"Team up with old Slim, he's workin' hot stuff.
Do what Slim tells you," he says with a frown,
"And don't get tough or he'll whop your ears down."

Slim goes up first and gets close to the work,
He settles himself, and up comes the jerk.
He says to old Slim, "Now what will it be?"
Slim says, "Your job is to stand and watch me."

For two months he worked with Slim on hot stuff,
He never lost interest, he never got tough,
He learned to do things the safe way from the start.
"You're good," says old Slim, "and now we must part."

So out he starts floatin', he worked here and there,
Wherever he journeyed he always proved square,
The Brothers all liked him; although he worked hard,
Every man on the job loved to call him "Old Pard."

He cut the buck in the day, had his fun in the night,
Never ran from a woman, a drink or a fight;
He was sociable to all, the old timer, or sprout,
Always ready to help the poor guy down and out.

For many long years he worked at his trade,
Ever willing and honest, that's how he was made;
He was still going strong at sixty and two,
But he wrapped up his tools and said he was through.

For 20 more years he traveled around,
North, South, East or West, his old friends he found.
At last he stopped on the old Gulf Coast
And silently prepared to give up the ghost.

And when he was dead and put in the ground,
A beautiful stone at the head of the mound
Bore this inscription, oft written by pen—
"This lineman here was 'A Man among Men'."

VIC ARMACOST, I. O.

* * *

INVASION

It was an unpopular name
To modern civilization;
And now, widespread is its ill fame
As scourge to many a nation.

The day of reckoning is drawing near
For the fiercest beasts mankind's ever known;
The brutes shall taste their own weapon o' fear
And reap the poisonous seeds they have sown!

And all our means shall be employed
Towards that glorious occasion;
When vile invaders will be destroyed
By our victorious invasion!

A'Bit O'Luck

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

Chat

A letter from our longtime valued contributor, Shappie, brings the disconcerting news that he has been ill. He asks the JOURNAL to "kindly insert a small notice in our JOURNAL to the effect, that owing to illness I have been unable to answer many letters."

Shappie's illness was in part due to his concentration on a book of Casey stories which have appeared over a period of time in the JOURNAL. He has revised his manuscript, re-selected incidents, and re-written the whole, and he has about finished the book. New material is also included in this manuscript which has not appeared in the JOURNAL. He concludes with, "We are proud of our JOURNAL, for in no other publication do current questions get the wide publicity and strikingly attractive presentation to which they are entitled, and our JOURNAL is well worthy of the place of honor that it holds in the industrial world."

In a small industrial city in Indiana the wife of a doctor has entered a war plant. She has become a member of our union and gets the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. Her physician husband has now become a steady reader of the JOURNAL. He writes: "I wish to extend to you my humble appreciation of your work, especially in the June, 1943, issue containing the story of Switzerland's government. Other articles are fine."

The poem entitled "Labor Day" used in this issue first appeared in a little publication entitled "The Beekeepers Item." We have tried unsuccessfully to find out who Ryley Ryck is, but could not; he said some important things.



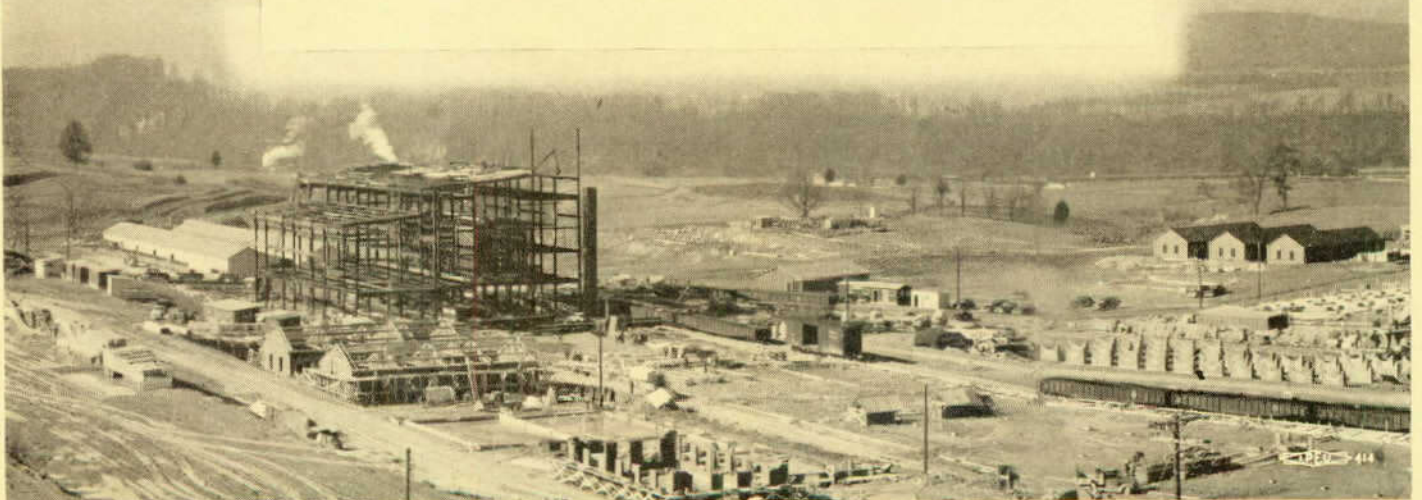
THE TORCH

And if our lines should form and break
Because of things you failed to make,
The extra tank or ship or plane
For which we waited all in vain
And the supplies that never came,
Will you then come and take the blame?
For we, not you, will pay the cost
Of battle you, not we, have lost.

—A U. S. MARINE
"Somewhere in the Pacific"

We build the ships, we build the tanks,
We paved the way when we built the camps.
We read the papers with hopes and yearn
And pray for our sons' safe return.
There isn't a thing we do not make
For you to conquer and to break
The enemies' lines and to attain
History's reward, undying fame.
For we, too, suffer if you don't win.
The cost is heavy to next of kin.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.





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"All's Well on Potomac" Hides Intense **ACTIVITY**

TELEPHONE bells were ringing furiously the morning of June 26. Congressmen, administrators, labor leaders, as well as John Doe himself, American citizen, were trying to find out the effect of the passage of the Smith-Connally bill on the political situation in the nation itself. It transpires now that the passage of the Smith-Connally bill over the President's veto had overtones of a strong political fight in it. Congress was angry at the President. Congress was anxious to rebuke the President. It was anxious to do this more than it was to put the fear of God into labor leaders. Moreover, the Tories in this Congress did not get everything they wanted. Congress had turned down a bill by Representative Smith of Virginia prior to the passage of the milder Smith-Connally Act.

RESENTMENT'S CLOUDY CHILD

Congress also intended to back the War Labor Board by giving it legislative support, whereas before it had only an executive order as an excuse for its existence. Whether Congress accomplished its purpose by setting up severe curbs on labor remains to be seen. The consensus of opinion is that the Smith-Connally bill as conceived in anger and resentment is not clear in intent. How it will be used in the future will depend a good deal on what the President does. This introduces a touch of irony, inasmuch as Congress was also trying to censure the President's labor policies.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, made a strong impression when they issued statements that the no-strike policy which up to now has been a deliberate policy on the part of the two labor organizations would continue. When strikes do not occur, of course the Smith-Connally bill can not apply.

According to the daily press, congressmen have gone home to sound out the sentiment of their constituencies. Will they really do this or will they go fishing? One of the disappointing facts about the performance of Congress since Janu-

Congress
has adjourned, but battle goes
forward. Labor suffers little in
prestige

ary is that dramatic poses have been struck by congressmen as being the representatives of the people without any real probing of the sentiment of their constituencies. Many congressmen are merely the kept tools of a privileged group in their communities. They do not talk to the common people, nor do they find out what labor and the farmer are thinking about in their districts.

CONGRESS LOSES TOUCH

Many congressmen, as well as the servient press, for example, have given the impression that the people are not interested in advancing the social security program. The servient press has been willing to print columns about the Beveridge plan in England but they play down the new bill introduced by Senator Murray and Senator Wagner in the Congress, taking a far more advanced position on social security in this country than the Beveridge plan does in England. The fiction has been created that the people here are not interested in social security at this time. How far these congressmen have been apart from the people is illustrated by the fact that a recent scientific poll of the American people made by a leading eastern university indicates that 80 per cent of the American people are ready for improvements in the social security program. A labor leader who speaks widely throughout the country reports to the American Federation of Labor also that more questions have been posed to him from the audience about social security than any other current subject. Congressmen, therefore, if they really have their ears to the ground, better discover what the people really want, not merely what their own bosses say the people want.

All this may or may not be important, but the strife that has gone forward in

Washington since January—the date of the incoming of the new Congress—between the President and the Congress—is vitally important to the American people. Congress, when it is immediately responsible to public opinion and not merely to the kept press, is the keystone of representative government. But Congress performing as it has performed since January may well be said to be a menace to representative government—simply because Congress has failed to understand its own function in a controlled economy and has taken no steps to discover what its new functions are. Observers in Washington are agreed upon the following:

CONGRESS FIDDLES; LABOR SIZZLES

1. Congress has been more interested in playing politics than it has in running the country.

2. Many Congressmen, while criticizing the President for invading the legislative branch of the government, have struggled mightily to invade the executive branch of the government.

3. Bureaus and boards and commissions, which have received such a heavy barrage from Congress, were created merely to fill up gaps in the old structure of government and to make adjustments to new economic problems.

4. Much of the so-called public disgust with bureaucrats and bureaus was manufactured out of political whole-cloth is proved by the fact that since Congress has adjourned such criticism is no longer heard.

5. The hue and cry against the executive branch of the government has faded out just as the campaign to discredit labor on absenteeism has faded out.

6. The whole situation is tending to drive organized labor into politics. For example, at the Thirty-eighth Convention of the Ohio State Conference, Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union, A. F. of L., a regulation was passed imposing a \$5.00 fine on any member of the union who fails to register for voting in state or federal elections. Labor is going into politics with a vengeance.

What Congress needs is a non-partisan committee set up by itself to explore new functions for Congress in an era of controlled economy.

MORE SCIENCE IN GOVERNMENT

All over the world for the last 10 years a political revolution has been in progress. That revolution may be described



as an effort to make government more scientific in operation. It is characterized by the assembling of accurate information and data on any given subject, careful analysis of this data, with conclusions determined by the facts. This revolution is also characterized by the arrival of administrators of a non-partisan complexion capable of following facts and capable of executing policies arriving out of facts.

No one can pretend that the independent bureaus in Washington have fulfilled this ideal. Many of them have attempted to, and the underlying population will, probably, underwrite these efforts rather than to go back to the old rule-of-thumb method of administration where men followed hunches in smoke-filled back rooms. The day has passed when the American people are willing to be ruled by hunches.

Congress has never undertaken to find out what scientific administration is. It has looked jealously at the success of such great agencies as the Social Security Board, TVA, Security and Exchange Commission, and the others set up to guard the common people from predatory monopoly. Congress has not undertaken to find out how it can help the common people to relieve themselves from the predatory tactics of monopolists.

SMALL TOWN POLITICIANS

Take the two authors of the War Labor Disputes Act—Tom Connally and Howard Smith. No one would pretend that these two gentlemen of the old school know anything about modern industry or the labor problem. Tom Connally is a professional politician, reputedly so. He hails from Marlin, Texas, a small town of about 5,000 inhabitants, where he was the big shot. Marlin has no industry. It is a frontier town.

His colleague, Howard Smith, is a small town banker as well as a lawyer. He is president of the Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Va. Alexandria is a Virginia suburb of the national capi-

tal. Smith is reputed to have made his money as a counsel for a milk producers association. So you have the spectacle of a backwoods Texas professional politician and a small town banker undertaking to determine the labor policy of the country. Their incompetency is blatantly patent.

Labor is aware of these truths. You can no more operate a great industrial nation on the Tom Connallys and Howard Smiths than you can operate an industry on tobacco smoke and hot air.

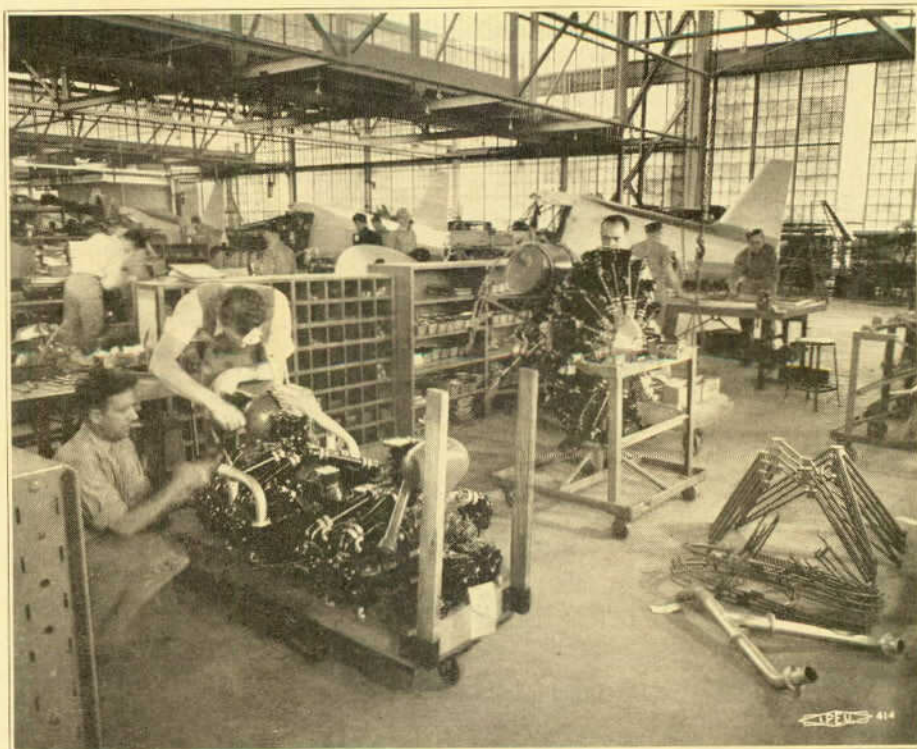
LABOR APPOINTMENTS HELP WPB

No review of the situation on the Potomac would be complete without a glance at some of the improved aspects of the War Production Board. One labor leader in Washington said recently that "the WPB may be the white hope of labor yet." This optimistic note was prompted by the appointment of Joseph D. Keenan and Clinton Golden as vice chairmen of WPB. Certainly the elevation of these two labor leaders to positions of rank has cleared the atmosphere of the WPB, and it can be reported that that agency is functioning with dispatch and fluency in a way it has hitherto not done. In contrast to the Tom Connallys and Howard Smiths, the WPB is undertaking to function on accurate information and sound conclusions. Most of the divisions of the board are operated by business men. There is no important committee or hearing which does not have present representatives of labor. The labor problem is fused with and regarded as important to any solution of any given problem.

The underlying philosophy of the WPB may be described now as an effort to operate private industry through committees of labor and management, given legalized force through a government agency, which in turn is operated by labor and management. Many of the conflicts which were intense, though concealed, prior to June, 1943, seem now to have disappeared and the board has settled down to smooth functioning.

The final test, as to whether the independent bureaus at which Congress looks askance will prove a permanent addition to the American theory of government or will merely waste away in incompetency, will be determined by the way the United States government makes the transition from war to peace. The awful impact of war upon our peace economy and the terrible urge to save the nation against the enemy abroad enable the United States to perform a miracle in meeting problems incident to war. But when the war is over, these incentives will be removed and the acid test will arrive.

Parallels are dangerous, but what happened in 1918 points an awful lesson to America. When the Armistice came in 1918, the dollar-a-year men slammed down their desks and left Washington. The government was caught unprepared. Even the President of the United States had made no substantial preparation for the peace. Such ill preparations naturally resulted in wholesale unemployment and the selling of apples in the streets by heroes. If this pattern be not repeated, there will be the need to prepare for the peace with even more meticulous care than the country prepared for war.



INDUSTRY HUMS, GETTING OUT WAR ORDERS

Courtesy TVA

Here It Is: ANALYSIS

of Smith-Connally Act

AN analysis of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law, officially known as the War Labor Disputes Act, reveals the fact that the bill is so worded that many questions are left unanswered, some of which will probably have to be decided by the courts.

There are 10 sections in the bill. Broadly speaking, the first seven sections of the bill serve to incorporate into statute the machinery which was already in existence for settling labor disputes. The penalties which are provided in this part of the bill do not detract from the moral sanctions of labor's no-strike pledge.

Section 2 is devoted to definitions of the various terms used in the bill. Most of the terms such as "employer," "employee," "representative," "labor organization" and "labor dispute" shall have the same meaning as in Section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act.

POWER GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

Section 3 of the bill is an amendment to Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and gives statutory authority to the President to take immediate possession of any plant or mine upon failure to comply with the provisions of this Act. It should be pointed out here that the President has already exercised this authority in a number of cases by the use of Executive Orders as Commander in Chief.

Sections 4 and 5 provide for maintaining existing terms and conditions of employment except as such conditions may be changed at the direction of the War Labor Board.

Section 6 makes it a criminal offense to instigate, direct or aid a strike in a government-operated plant or mine and provides a penalty for any violation of this section of not more than \$5,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF NWLB

Section 7 gives the National War Labor Board statutory authority and defines its powers. The most important addition to these powers is probably the power to subpoena witnesses. In connection with this subpoena power, the following quotation from an address June 26 by Lloyd K. Garrison, executive director and general counsel of the National War Labor Board, is submitted:

"The new Smith-Connally Act, which it is not my province to discuss, raises some perplexing questions of interpretations. But one thing about it is quite clear: it reaffirms the War Labor Board's powers and duties under the national

Bill is drawn
in anger on a petty basis;
misses larger issues

wage stabilization program, and adds to them by giving the board subpoena powers which it never possessed before.

"While the subpoena power was no doubt primarily intended to be used in connection with disputes, it can also be used in connection with investigating alleged violations by employers of the wage stabilization regulations. Under the Anti-Inflation Act of October 2, 1942, such violations are criminal offenses, and may also result in the nondeductibility for income tax purposes of all improperly increased wages. So you can see that the wage stabilization program is a pretty serious business for those who violate it. It is also a pretty serious business for all of us, since we are all concerned with avoiding inflation."

All of the foregoing sections were approved by the President in his message vetoing the bill.

Before proceeding to a discussion of the highly controversial sections 8 and 9 of the bill a number of questions present themselves in connection with Sections 6 and 7.

Section 6 (a) says that no "individual" can be fined for stopping work in a government-operated plant, but fine and imprisonment is provided for anybody who does anything to encourage that stoppage. Many acts can be covered under the law's wording "coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage . . . giving direction or guidance in conduct of such interruption." The question arises from the wording of this section as to whether or not a member of a labor union can speak out in union meetings about grievances without violating the Act. It is possible that the law will put a premium on keeping your mouth shut, and that action will tend to replace words in union activities. And the net result is apt to be less labor-management cooperation.

Section 6 (a) also bars "providing funds for the conduct or direction (of strikes) or for the payment of strike, unemployment or other benefits to those participating therein." It appears to the writer that this provision could be used to freeze all union funds and to bar the check-off of union dues.

Section 7 (c) provides that no member of the National War Labor Board shall be permitted to participate in any decision in which such a member has a direct interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the

dispute. This raises the question as to whether or not labor members of the board are barred from all board hearings. The board itself has expressed the opinion that a member would only be barred from participation in decisions in which his own particular union was interested.

Another question: Does the Act forbid the National War Labor Board from making decisions requiring maintenance of membership or union shop agreements? The courts will probably have to decide whether this would be a violation of the Wagner Act. The National War Labor Board opinion is that it would not be a violation.

All of the provisions in the first seven sections of the Act are interpreted as applying primarily to plants or mines which have been taken over and operated by the government. Therefore it would appear that normal union activities are not outlawed by the Act except in the government-operated plants.

ADVANCE NOTICE REQUIRED

Section 8 (a) provides that the representative of the employees of a war contractor shall give to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board, notice of any labor dispute involving such contractor and employees, together with a statement of the issues giving rise thereto.

Paragraph (2) provides for a period of not less than 30 days after any notice under paragraph (1) is given during which time the contractor and his employees shall continue to operate under the same conditions which prevailed when the dispute arose except as they may be modified by the mutual agreement or by decision of the National War Labor Board. It is also provided in paragraph (3) that unless such dispute has been settled on the 30th day after the notice the National Labor Relations Board shall take a secret ballot of the employees in the plant or bargaining unit with respect to which the dispute is applicable on the question whether they will permit such interruption of war production.

Subsection (b) provides that subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any plant, mine or facility of which possession has been taken by the United States.

The question naturally arises in considering Section 8 of the bill as to why the provisions providing for a 30-day notice of intent to strike were included in a bill designed to prohibit strikes altogether. The provision for fining leadership is apparently based upon the theory that leadership foments strikes. This theory does not appear to be based on facts. The best example of this is the coal strike, which undoubtedly originated with the demands of the miners themselves for better living conditions and in which case the leaders were only acting under instructions.

A probable effect of the 30-day notice will be to nullify the influence of labor

(Continued on page 332)



League of Nations Building, Geneva, Switzerland, lies quiescent on the shores of Lac Leman.

THE League of Nations has just brought forward a report delineating in broad outline form general world policies deemed as essential for sound postwar reconstruction and the establishment of a workable economic system which will be capable of insuring a lasting peace.

The origin of the study stems from the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations, back in 1938, of a special delegation charged with investigating ways and means of preventing or at least mitigating deleterious economic depressions such as the one which the civilized world had recently experienced.

WARSAW BOMBING BLASTS STUDY

The outbreak of the war in Europe with the bombing of Warsaw on the first day of September, 1939, interrupted the survey, at the same time creating many new problems of peculiar and interlocking nature. But the first phase of the delegation's work has now been completed and a report entitled "The Transition from War to Peace Economy," has just been published dealing with the immediate, realistic problems of the postwar transition period ahead. A second and more elaborate report concerning long range fluctuations in economic activity and their causes will eventually follow.

The delegation was headed by Sir Frederick Phillips, of Great Britain, who acted as chairman. Among the many who participated in one capacity or another in the study were the Honorable Henry F. Grady, chairman of the economic committee of the League; Winfield W. Riefler, representing the financial committee; Professor Oskar Morgenstern and Professor Carter Goodrich, who represented the international public works commit-

War Time CONTROLS Should Be Relaxed Slowly

League of Nations report points way to readjustments from war to peace

tee of the International Labour Organization.

Starting out with the thesis that "the most important single factor which tended to intensify the depth of depressions in the past has been war," the report of the League's delegation warns of the vital necessity of being prepared for the transition period (whenever it arrives) with safeguards to prevent the occurrence of another worldwide collapse.

MAY FORESTALL COLLAPSE

Holding that the great intensity of the depression which followed 1929 was "due to the combination of an ordinary cyclical setback with deep-seated structural maladjustments * * * in large measure a legacy of the last war," the delegation strongly urges that the great industrial nations of the world take those necessary steps which will counteract forces found likely to give rise to renewed depressions. For it is to these nations especially that the rest of the world must look for the determination of future economic stability.

The gravest maladjustments arising from the first World War were reflected, according to the report, in such manners as

- the growth of economic nationalism;
- the overextension of agricultural capacity;
- postwar inflation, resulting in the destruction of currencies and savings;
- a rapid competitive industrial development from non-European and neutral nations;
- large political debts which disrupted international balances of payments;
- a one-sided flow of capital between nations;
- and the failure of the United States to adapt its tariff policy to its changed position as a creditor nation following the war.

Already, the report points out, many of the factors leading directly toward economic instability in the postwar period are plainly visible. The world must not repeat the mistake, the delegation insists, of allowing each nation to act independently, seeking to maintain internal economic stability without regard for the effect of its policies upon the rest of the world. Branding independent national action as inevitably self-defeating, the report declares that "it is of the utmost

importance that national policies should be coordinated on the basis of an agreed international plan, each (policy) being supported and furthered by the others.

PROGRAM FOR STABILITY

"But economic cooperation between countries for such purposes," the group confesses, "will be feasible only if political security is firmly established and if economic policies are no longer conditioned by the fear of war. Moreover, such cooperation cannot be achieved unless the peoples of the world understand realities and are willing to face them."

Such a program as the League deems necessary for enduring stability would require strong resistance to "the pressure of special interests in favor of self-regarding policies." It would call for "a high degree of statesmanship and courage on the part of those responsible for postwar policy" and "on the part of the rank and file of the people, an understanding of how much is at stake."

In broad terms the League's program outlines seven basic economic objectives as guiding principles for formulating international postwar policies.

"We believe that the objectives of economic policy should be to assure:

"1. that the fullest possible use is made of the resources of production, human and material, of the skill and enterprise of the individual, of available scientific discoveries and inventions so as to attain and maintain in all countries a stable economy and rising standards of living;

"2. that, in so far as possible, no man or woman able and willing to work should be unable to obtain employment for periods of time longer than is needed to transfer from one occupation to another or, when necessary, to acquire a new skill;

"3. that in the use of these productive resources, the provision of goods and service to meet the essential physiological needs of all classes of the population in food, clothing, house room and medical care, is a prime consideration;

"4. that society distribute, as far as possible, the risk to the individual resulting from interruption or reduction of earning power;

"5. that the liberty of each individual to choose his own occupation is respected and is promoted by equal educational opportunities;

"6. that the liberty of each country to share in the markets of the world and thus to obtain access to the raw materials and manufactured goods

(Continued on page 330)

HOW did peace come in 1918? Was the country ready for peace? Had any preparations been made for mustering men out on an intelligent basis and to start peacetime industry with little friction? These questions are asked and answered in a study made by the U. S. Department of Labor called "Post-War Planning of World War I," by Stella Stewart, chief of the Division of Historical Studies of Wartime Problems.

THOUGHTS UNSPOKEN

Miss Stewart says:

"For many months any outspoken discussion of demobilization was strongly discouraged. Powerful agencies within the government insisted that such discussion would weaken the war effort. In fact, men hesitated to push reconstruction plans too vigorously for fear of being charged with treasonable pro-Germanism.

"And so, without an aroused and intelligent public opinion, and lacking courageous leadership for activating the brave paper plans, Armistice came unexpectedly. Then it was too late to do more than carry through some hurriedly improvised expedients.

"What was the result? Within six weeks, almost five billion dollars' worth of war contracts had been cancelled with no adequate system of checks and balances to insure an equitable burden either on management or labor.

"By January 1, 1919, more than half a million service men had been discharged. Throughout the spring of 1919, they were being discharged at the rate of more than 60,000 a week. Simultaneously telegraphic reports from industrial areas indicated a steadily increasing labor surplus, greatest in the big munitions centers of the North.

"Six months after the Armistice conditions were even worse. Unemployment was steadily on the increase and the government stated that there was no assurance that the peak had yet been reached. The War Department was just beginning its long-drawn-out settlement of war contracts, and industry was awaiting the price and production adjustments which were bound to come."

WHEN THE BOOM COLLAPSED

War efforts in 1918 collapsed like a pricked balloon. Dollar-a-year men closed their desks in Washington and took the train home. The war boom collapsed. This does not mean that there weren't voices of warning raised prior to the Armistice. Felix Frankfurter, then chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, now Justice of the Supreme Court, issued this warning in 1918:

"At the end of the war, there will be a surplus of labor. The demobilization of the armed forces must occur simultaneously with the cessation of the production of war materials . . . industry will revert slowly and cautiously to its normal production, and for a considerable period it will not supply sufficient employment for the workmen now engaged; it will certainly not take care of the returning soldiers. Unless extensive preparation is made, a period of vast unemployment is

PEACE DAY, 1918

Found U. S. A. UNPREPARED

No planning.

No preparation followed by almost chaos. It must not happen again

to be expected. Labor will suffer from this situation acutely and immediately. The principle of industrial cooperation will be in jeopardy. It is unnecessary to suggest that the standards now existing in industrial relations cannot then be maintained. The possible social and political results of these conditions cannot safely be predicted."

PRESIDENT FAILED TO PREPARE

But even President Wilson was reluctant to do much about the situation and to make preparation for the coming peace. In this brochure the President is quoted as saying:

"I have had in mind the formation of such a commission as you suggest, but have not satisfied myself as to the personnel of it, because I have noticed that commissions on the other side of the water have gone very much awry, but I am doubting the usefulness of their roving commissions. But I hope to address myself to the matter very soon now."

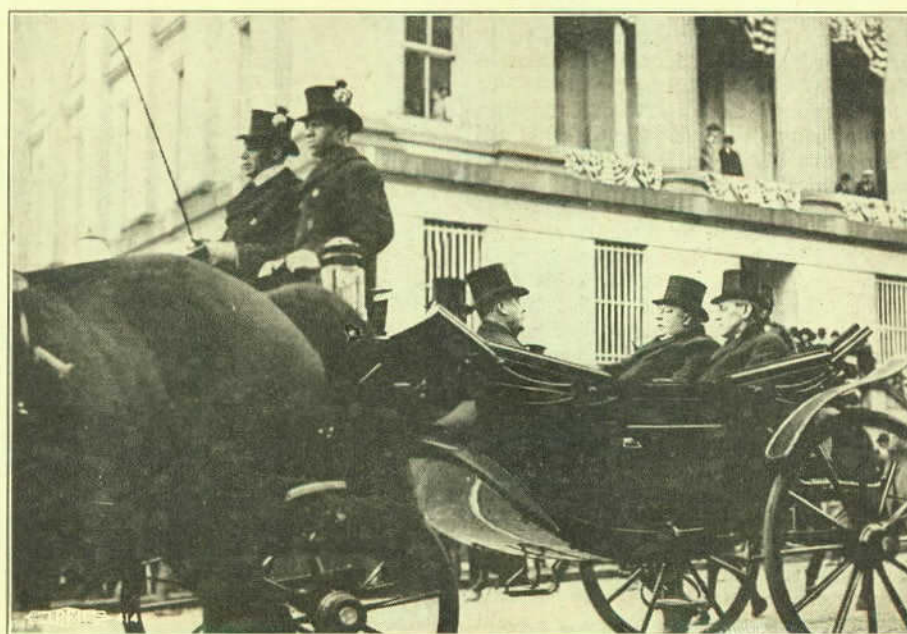
The statement of President Wilson's was in answer to a request of Mr. Filene, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, to study post-war problems.

When the Armistice came, the United States was unprepared and almost chaos resulted. The problem of 1944-45 is infinitely greater. Four times as many men are out of civilian production and inducted into the armed forces; eight times as many billion dollars have been invested in war preparation as in 1918, and the problem of demobilization will be infinitely greater. Will the United States be prepared this time?

This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a Nation, the liberties, the privileges, and the property of our people have been profoundly affected. We are not mere disconnected lookers-on. The longer the war lasts, the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to resume its normal life and course again.

—Woodrow Wilson.



UP THE AVENUE

Historic Pennsylvania Avenue saw Woodrow Wilson in a barouche before the first World War.

Voluntary SAVINGS Through BONDS on Trial

LABOR DAY, this year, will dramatize organized labor's cooperation in the war effort. One aspect of this great movement from the masses to win the war will be a new War Bond drive developed by organized labor, culminating on Labor Day in climactic contributions. The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, the Plumbers' Union, the American Federation of Labor, are taking a lead in this great campaign. It is a well-known fact that organized labor has more than held up its end in bond buying, but whether this will be enough, due to the lag in other economic groups, remains to be seen.

GIVEN OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT

The officials of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS have sent out the following timely letter to all local unions pointing the way to further investment in the United States:

"June 24, 1943.

"To all local unions of the I. B. E. W. located in the United States.

"Greetings:

"A special drive by organized labor for the sale of War Bonds has been arranged with the Treasury Department. This coming Labor Day is the time selected for organized labor's drive.

"All local unions having \$1,400 or more to invest, if they have surplus funds for such an investment, can have a piece of war equipment designated as their purchase, and can have a short name, up to three words, inscribed on it. It takes a little over \$1,300 to buy a jeep; therefore a local buying \$1,400 worth of bonds can name a jeep as their donation, and in addition have \$1,400 in War Bonds as an investment of the local union.

"A larger amount can be applied to the purchase of other equipment, such as tanks and bombers, and many other miscellaneous items of war equipment.

"What locals should do is to immediately appoint a committee to handle the situation. Then they should communicate with the War Savings Staff, Labor Section, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., who will furnish your committee all the information desired, to make the bond sale drive for organized labor a 100 per cent success.

"If your local is too small to work out a plan in its own name, you should have your committee cooperate with the Central Body committee in its activity on this very worthy program. Every city should be on record with as many pieces of war equipment as possible to their credit this coming Labor Day.

September may be
last chance to show that mass
cooperation will head off compulsory saving

"Now this is the opportunity for organized labor to do something big, and to be given credit and publicity for the hard work performed, showing the many who are always criticizing organized labor what organized labor can do. Of course, organized labor has already done a great deal to aid our government in the prosecution of the war in all its activities, as well as in the purchasing of War Bonds, without asking credit for what it has done. We all thought it our duty as Americans, and we were willing to do it, as the record will show.

"Organized labor's great opportunity is Monday, September 6, 1943, known nationwide as Labor Day. Let us make it a banner day for labor and the United States.

"For your information, the Treasury's

next Bond drive, we believe, will officially start September 9, 1943. Let us set the pace on September 6, 1943, for others to follow. We request your united support in this great effort, and we feel certain of your cooperation, and that the suggested plan of the Treasury Department will be a great success.

"We remain,

"Fraternally yours,

"Ed J. BROWN,

"International President.

"G. M. BUGNIAZET,

"International Secretary."

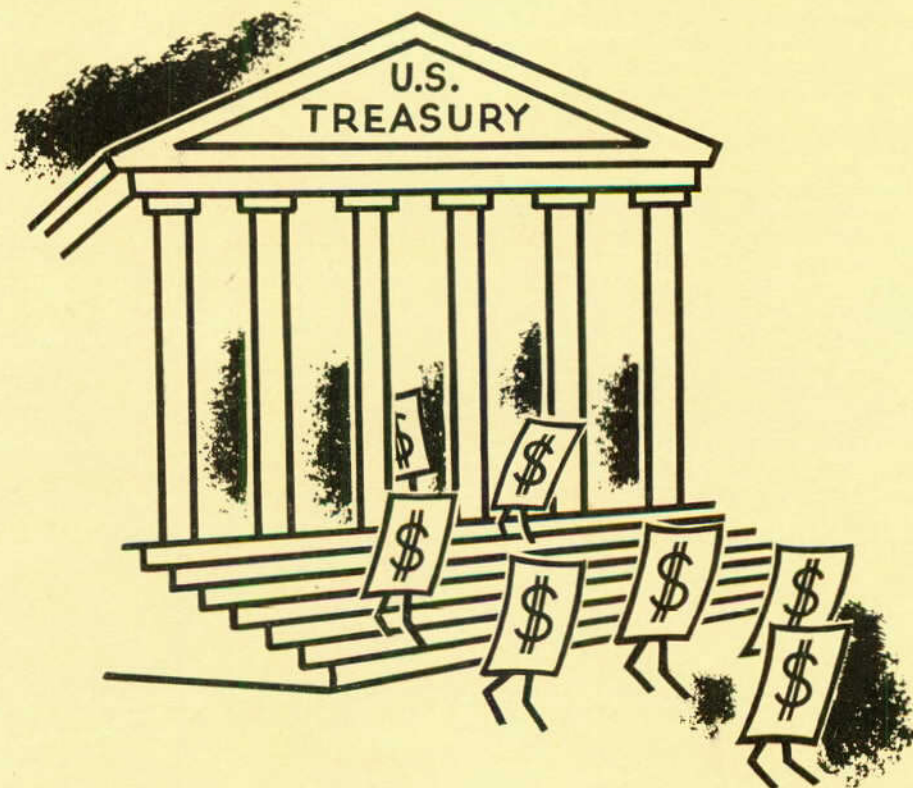
ALL LABOR SUPPORT SOUGHT

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sought to mobilize all international and national unions in this great program. President Green's letter follows:

"Labor is vigorously and efficiently making the tools and weapons to win a great victory for democracy and is also loyally helping to pay for them by buying War Bonds. We are ready to meet the President's challenge to increase our War Bond purchases in order to speed the day of victory.

"In this connection I know that many members of our unions are worried about the withholding tax. Please tell them to remember that this is not a new tax, but an easier way to meet the tax burden which all of us have assumed since January 1, 1941. We have not reduced our Pay Roll Savings purchases during the

(Continued on page 336)



THE WORLD'S SAFEST PLACE TO
PUT YOUR MONEY

REA Tangle Awaits

Congress Investigation

THE fight over the REA, precipitated by the formation of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association with its attempt to control a government agency, is revealed as involving the whole question of the relationship of government and politics. The REA exists to forward good business practices among the rural cooperatives who are operating a business, namely, electrical production and distribution.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is a phony organization headed by politicians who are seeking to control not only the rural cooperatives but the policies of the Rural Electrification Administration. This tangle will have to be untangled in the near future and it looks as if it will be done by a committee of the Senate charged with the purpose of investigating all the issues.

SENATE CREATES COMMITTEE

On motion of Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, a Republican, such a committee was set up in the Senate. It is composed of Senator Smith, of South Carolina; Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi; Senator Gillette, of Iowa; Senator Shipstead, and Senator Aiken, of Vermont.

The Senate resolution creating this committee of investigation explicitly states:

"Whereas the success of the rural electrification program has been influenced by a policy of encouraging farmers to become members of cooperative groups which, in turn, should be and must be encouraged to become free from political or governmental controls as rapidly as possible; and

"Whereas Congress, in approving of the Rural Electrification Act, set forth its policy of protecting the Rural Electrification Administration from political influences and political controls; and

"Whereas it is now reported that the Department of Agriculture has declared that Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives' funds were taken to promote and finance insurance companies and that this use of such funds is open to serious question; and

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES DETECTED

"Whereas it is now contended, and evidence at hand supports the belief, that groups have been organized and supported from government funds to engage in activities intended to influence the Congress and other government agencies and which activities are declared to be in violation of the letter and spirit of the Rural Electrification Act."

The officers of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association have consistently had an anti-union policy but they

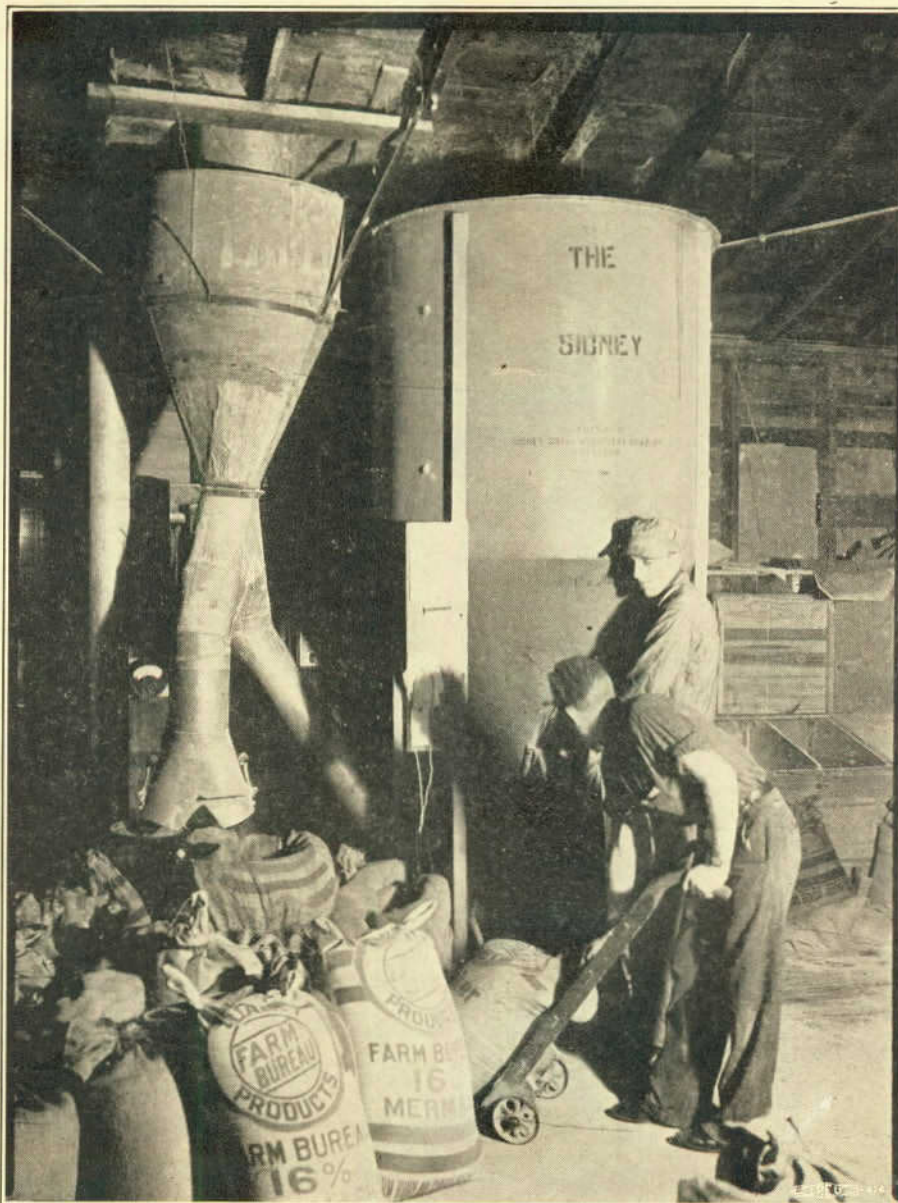
Phony organization—NRECA—runs into stormy weather. Question of relation of business to politics involved

have retreated somewhat from their original audacious declarations. Public opinion is swinging strongly against them. As reported in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* in July, the officers of the National Electric Cooperative Association tried to force Harry Slattery,

administrator of REA, to back a policy of taking dues from cooperatives and using them for forming private insurance companies.

Revelations made by Judson King, director, National Popular Government League, in the Public Utilities Fortnightly have caused a furor in this country. Mr. King's article was reprinted in the Congressional Record. The title of the article is "What is the True Origin of NRECA?" Mr. King charged that the vaunted organization of rural cooperatives did not reach the grass roots. What made Mr. King's revelation so potent lay in the fact that he documented his charges by a long memorandum made by John A. Becker, formerly an REA official in Hartford, Wis. Mr. Becker had a conference with Robert B. Craig, former deputy administrator of REA in Washington. Mr. Craig, like Hitler in Mein Kampf, outlines his own plans for REA. Mr. Becker characterizes Craig's proposals as "sinister, unscrupulous and

(Continued on page 325)



IN ONE SENSE, A FARM IS A MANUFACTORY

WHAT does full employment mean? It means, in the case of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, every man willing and able to work, at work. It means that in 1942 every member on the average worked 7 per cent more than the standard work year.

Last year under the pressure of our war effort electrical workers, like millions of others, were called upon for an extraordinary amount of overtime work.

Members of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS performed an average of 143 hours, each, of work in excess of their standard, full-time working year. This was equivalent to practically 18 extra days apiece; or 34 more days' work per member than in the previous 12-month period, 1941.

BASED ON REAL RECORDS

Our calculation is based on actual on-the-job records of pertinent employment data kept regularly by thousands of I. B. E. W. members.

We are proud to announce that this is the twelfth year in which a significant proportion of our membership has collected vital information germane to its job experience. Our employment reporting system, inaugurated as an experimental, pioneering step under the guidance of the union's RESEARCH DEPARTMENT in the distressed days of 1931, is a direct outgrowth of recognizing a need for accurate, factual material for modern-day negotiations with employers.

Actually this material is of tremendous importance, both to the local unions and to the organization as a whole. Moreover, it covers one of the most varied and interesting periods in all history, witnessing within a single decade a passage from bitterest depression to the dizzy productive pace of today. Though our records do not go back that far we know that the boom days of 1928 and 1929 saw nothing like the present employment situation.

FULL EMPLOYMENT Era

Reflected in I. B. E. W.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
finds every member worked
"overtime" days during year.
Figures guide to entire membership

EXTREMES AFFECT AVERAGE

All of our members were not called upon, of course, for overtime work last year. Many, stationed in areas untouched by the war expansion program, were at times even under-employed. On the other hand, electrical workers in defense centers frequently had to put in 56, 60, 70 and even more hours per week. Total overtime last year was sufficient to raise the average for the I. B. E. W. as a whole to 7 per cent above our established full-time employment.

We define a full-time working year for an electrical worker as being equal to 2,080 hours of work (52 weeks of 40 hours each). In reality this is a high standard, seldom attained even in normal years. For nearly everyone has a little time off from his job in a year's period, whether due to illness, vacation or other causes.

The I. B. E. W. embraces all types of electrical workers in its membership—those engaged in building construction, in the electric power and light industry and other public utilities, in electrical manufacturing, shipbuilding, radio, telephone

and numerous other types of industrial activities.

Because our trade reaches into industries which are both basic and sensitive to general business activity, we believe that our records over the past 12 years closely mirror the experience of workers throughout the North American continent.

The employment reports which the International Office has thus far received from all of our members combined indicate that in 1942 electrical workers averaged 2,222 hours of employment per member, or 42.7 hours weekly. In 1941 we averaged 37.5 hours per week.

CONSTRUCTION WORK RISES

In accordance with our practice in other years we have segregated the reports received from two main branches of our trade, (1) those from strictly building trades or "inside" locals and (2) those from our various types of locals engaged in the electric power and light industry, comprising locals classified as having jurisdiction over "linemen," "outside," "powerhouse," "electric light and power" and "utility" workers.

Table I

Average Number of Man-Hours Worked Per Member (1931-1942)

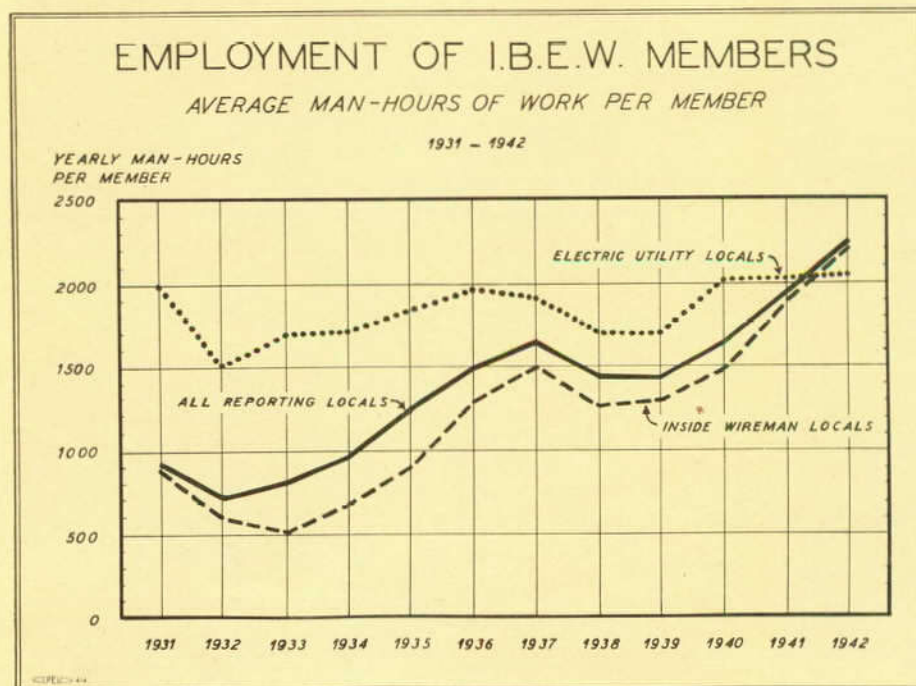
Year	All Reporting Locals	Inside Only	Electric Utility Locals
1942	2,222.6	2,211.8	2,045.7
1941	1,951.2	1,901.0	2,030.7
1940	1,645.4	1,496.4	2,024.3
1939	1,458.5	1,318.2	1,708.7
1938	1,466.7	1,272.6	1,709.3
1937	1,658.3	1,505.6	1,914.0
1936	1,493.0	1,299.3	1,973.1
1935	1,236.8	905.3	1,855.9
1934	967.7	680.2	1,723.7
1933	822.1	515.4	1,700.9
1932	738.2	603.5	1,504.7
1931	931.3	887.4	2,002.5

Percentage of gain in 1942

over 1941	13.9	16.3	0.7
over 1939	52.4	67.8	19.7

Nineteen hundred and forty-two was the first year, since we started keeping records in 1931, in which the members of our building construction locals averaged more work than the members in our locals in the electric utility field.

Normally employment in the electric power industry is relatively stable, whereas in construction employment fluctuates widely in response to the swing of business activity. Utility workers were fully employed last year, averaging 98.4 per cent of our standard work-year, but construction workers averaged 6.3 per



cent overtime employment—a far cry from the meager 24.8 per cent of full-time work which they obtained in 1933. Our shipbuilding and manufacturing workers also put in a great many overtime hours, bringing the average for the organization as a whole to its unprecedented height.

Table II

Average Percentage of Full-time Employment* (1931-1942)

Year	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals Only	Electric Utility Locals
	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
1942	106.8	106.3	98.4
1941	93.8	91.4	97.6
1940	79.1	71.9	97.3
1939	70.1	63.4	82.1
1938	70.5	61.2	82.2
1937	79.7	72.4	92.0
1936	71.8	62.5	94.9
1935	59.5	43.5	89.2
1934	46.5	32.7	82.9
1933	39.5	24.8	81.8
1932	35.5	29.0	72.3
1931	44.8	42.7	96.3

* Full-time employment=2,080 man-hours of work per year for each member.

WAR AND PRE-WAR COMPARED

In terms of eight-hour days, electrical workers performed the equivalent of 278 full days of labor in 1942. How this compares with other war years, the pre-defense year of 1939 and the worst of the depression years is seen below. A normal year has 260 working days.

Table III

Average Number of Days Worked Per Member

Year	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals Only	Electric Utility Locals
1942	278	276	256
1941	244	238	254
1940	206	187	253
1939	182	165	214
1933	103	64	213
1932	92	75	188

The high degree of employment which our computation shows for our members in 1942 is no great surprise to us. The industrial world today is completely dependent upon electricity. In 1929 total production of electric current in the United States, according to the Federal Power Commission, was 96 billion kilowatt-hours; in the pre-defense year of 1939 it was 130 billion; in 1942, 189 billion.

New construction more than doubled between 1939 and 1942 under the impetus of the war expansion program. From Table I we see that employment in our strictly building trades locals soared 68 per cent in this period. The U. S. Department of Commerce estimates new construction for the continental United States at:

1929	10.3 billion dollars
1933	2.4 " "
1939	6.0 " "
1942	13.5 " "

Two Honor Rolls

IS YOUR LOCAL HERE?

The I. B. E. W.'s employment record system has now been in operation for 12 complete years. The locals below have submitted actual reports for *nine or more years*, promptly and in such form that they could be used in computing the annual statistical balance for the organization as a whole:

12 YEARS		10 YEARS		9 YEARS	
L. U.	City	L. U.	City	L. U.	City
48	Portland, Oreg.	41	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	New Orleans, La.
194	Shreveport, La.	46	Seattle, Wash.	39	Cleveland, Ohio
461	Aurora, Ill.	76	Tacoma, Wash.	53	Kansas City, Mo.
697	Gary, Ind.	113	Colorado Springs, Colo.	64	Youngstown, Ohio
				111	Denver, Colo.
				130	New Orleans, La.
				296	Berlin, N. H.
				306	Akron, Ohio
				313	Wilmington, Del.
				323	West Palm Beach, Fla.
				325	Binghamton, N. Y.
				429	Nashville, Tenn.
				465	San Diego, Calif.
				466	Charleston, W. Va.
				574	Bremerton, Wash.
				731	International Falls, Minn.
				991	Corning, N. Y.

* L. U. No. 169 amalgamated with L. U. No. 1245 on June 1, 1942.

OR HERE?

The locals shown below have sent in employment reports which could be used for the annual statistical summary for the *last five consecutive years*:

L. U.	City	L. U.	City	L. U.	City
4	New Orleans, La.	280	Salem, Oreg.	552	Lewistown, Mont.
32	Lima, Ohio	303	St. Catharines, Ont.	569	San Diego, Calif.
39	Cleveland, Ohio	306	Akron, Ohio	591	Stockton, Calif.
46	Seattle, Wash.	309	East St. Louis, Ill.	609	Santa Cruz, Calif.
76	Tacoma, Wash.	363	Spring Valley, N. Y.	614	San Rafael, Calif.
102	Paterson, N. J.	429	Nashville, Tenn.	665	Lansing, Mich.
125	Portland, Oreg.	441	Santa Ana, Calif.	675	Elizabeth, N. J.
134	Chicago, Ill.	456	New Brunswick, N. J.	697	Gary, Ind.
183	Lexington, Ky.	461	Aurora, Ill.	731	International Falls, Minn.
194	Shreveport, La.	466	Charleston, W. Va.	998	Vermillion, Ohio
237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	492	Montreal, Que.	1088	Conshohocken, Pa.
269	Trenton, N. J.				

But we know that the great construction period of the war program is now over. Our members are now shifting into electrical maintenance work within war plants. Among our "inside" locals employment dropped 8.3 per cent between the all-record peak reached in September, 1942, and the following December.

Table IV

Average Number of Hours Worked Per Man By Months, 1942

Month	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals Only	Electric Utility Locals
January	194.8	188.0	172.2
February	169.5	168.8	162.0
March	180.2	177.1	177.2
April	179.2	175.2	175.4
May	180.8	184.4	167.8
June	182.0	180.3	169.5
July	186.5	184.8	171.4
August	189.0	189.7	166.9
September	193.4	197.8	170.2

Month	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals Only	Electric Utility Locals
October	191.5	194.2	173.5
November	187.2	185.9	168.2
December	186.7	182.7	171.4

Such figures as these enable our organization to see where it is going. Factual data of this nature has been of inestimable value to us in foreseeing and meeting wartime requirements.

But in the postwar adjustment period which lies before us—when our thousands of Brothers now overseas come marching home to resume their trade, when the boom of war production fades, when wage negotiations reopen and there hangs delicately in the balance that question of whether we shall pass through another era of depression and unemployment or effect a smooth transition to peacetime economy—then indeed our members will need concrete, up-to-date information on the employment experiences of electrical workers.

GOOD WILL *Commission* to South American **LABOR**

ED J. BROWN, international president, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, is now in South America acting as good will ambassador from the American Federation of Labor to the labor movements of 10 Central and South American republics. Accompanying him are David J. McDonald, assistant to the president of the United Steel Workers, CIO, and Samuel Phillips of the Order of Railway Conductors. The trip is being sponsored by the Committee on Inter-American Affairs and has the sanction of the U. S. State Department.

COVERS HUGE DISTANCES

The countries visited include Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Bolivia and Panama. President Brown bears credentials from the American Federation of Labor stating, "The bearer brings a message of good will and fraternal greetings to your labor movement." Most of the journeys will be made by airplane.

Besides bearing fraternal greetings to the labor movements of the southern continent, President Brown is prepared to carry a message about the social security activities of labor in the United States. He will tell about the present struggle of American labor to revise the social security system in this country, to widen coverage, to federalize the job insurance system, to increase benefits, to get health and disability insurance. His theme will center in the topic: Social security is the bond that unites all countries of the

President Brown and other trade union leaders travel in 10 sister republics

United Nations' group. He is prepared to point out that Canada has started a reform movement in the social security field. He will point out the relationship of the Beveridge plan in England to Canada's plan. He will congratulate Mexico and other South American countries on their splendid record in social security.

MEXICO PROTECTS WORKERS

Mexico, on December 31, 1942, approved a social insurance bill of broad content. The Act covers all the social and occupational risks to which workers and their families are exposed, including accidents and diseases, sickness and maternity, invalidity, old age and death.

Chile has a longer record of nationwide social security than any other American country. It has recently started a new bill through the mill which resembles the Beveridge plan.

Costa Rica has put into effect a broad social security act approved in 1941.

Ecuador achieved comprehensive social security reforms in 1942. Ecuador includes sickness and maternity insurance, disability pensions, old age insurance, death benefits and workman's compensation in its program.

Uruguay has a comprehensive pension plan.



ED J. BROWN

President Brown is the third representative of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS who has made a good will trip to South America. Dan W. Tracy, former president and now Assistant Secretary of Labor, attended conferences at Lima, Peru. Joseph A. McDonagh, now secretary of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., has made good will trips to Panama.

Conditions today in South America lead one to the conclusion that future steps should be taken by mutual agreement, if possible, but taken in any event. If Nazi propaganda harping upon the traditional South American fears of an invasion of sovereignty by the "Colossus of the North" keeps the southern countries from accepting our protection, we should say to them, kindly but firmly:

"My friends, you are wrong. History will show it, as it has already shown the mistakes of the European neutrals. We are strong and you are weak. It is our right as well as our duty to protect you and ourselves, and we intend to do it."

In their hearts and minds also, most South Americans know that to be the truth, and will accept it—if we show the strength to back it up.

—Russell B. Porter.

Democracy . . . is the only form of government that can combine three characteristics: law, equality, and justice.

—R. M. Hutchins.

The power and the right of the people to establish government presuppose the duty to obey the government.

—George Washington.

Our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves.

—Thomas Jefferson.

Men are freest when they are most unconscious of freedom.—D. H. Lawrence.



INDUSTRIAL CITY OF CHILE

Labor Day

THE hand that labors and the mind which plans
Have laid aside their burdens that they may
Commemorate the power which is man's,
The power of the elements to stay.

Well may we tribute lay at Labor's feet,
Well may we loud her many praises sing!
Without her magic touch naught is complete,
For lo, her hand has fashioned everything,—

City and tower and the ringing steel
Which spans the mighty continent to bind
The East unto the West. She turns the wheel
We call Production, feeds all human kind.

Labor, the force by which Progress is wrought!
Our debt to her nation ne'er repays;
This day of time we set aside is naught,
For she to us devotes the other days!

RYLEY RYCK



Council Orders

REFERENDUM Prepared

Minutes of the Second Regular Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council.

THE session was presided over by Chairman Paulsen. On roll call all members reported present, to wit:

C. M. Paulsen, C. F. Preller, Charles Foehn, D. W. Tracy, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., J. L. McBride, D. A. Manning.

The minutes of the March, 1943, council meeting were read and approved.

Executive Council Members D. W. Tracy and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., were appointed by the chairman as the committee on audit. They were to examine the audit report of the I. B. E. W. for the first quarter of 1943, as submitted by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Company, C. P. A.'s employed by the International Executive Council, and to report their findings to the council before adjournment.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The pension applications of the following members were examined:

	Formerly of	L. U. No.
I. O. Allingham, Norman B.	694	
I. O. Bleiley, Joseph A.	413	
I. O. Bunnell, Arthur M.	125	
I. O. Buser, George F.	308	
I. O. Chadwick, Charles A.	43	
I. O. Dornberger, Laurence S.	43	
I. O. Driscoll, Richard J.	717	
I. O. Dunn, Maurice	1036	
I. O. Eklof, Oscar	125	
I. O. Enright, William H.	134	
I. O. Hayman, Clarence T.	713	
I. O. Hitching, Harry	3	
I. O. Jarvis, John W.	39	
I. O. Kimes, George C.	125	
I. O. Lawrence, R. F.	397	
I. O. McGrew, L. R.	1002	
I. O. McIntosh, John T.	885	
I. O. Niebling, William F.	340	
I. O. Pertle, Joseph	134	
I. O. Saltzman, Solomon	211	
I. O. Sanders, P. S.	50	
I. O. Segner, William B.	38	
I. O. Swanson, Charles J.	258	

L. U. No.

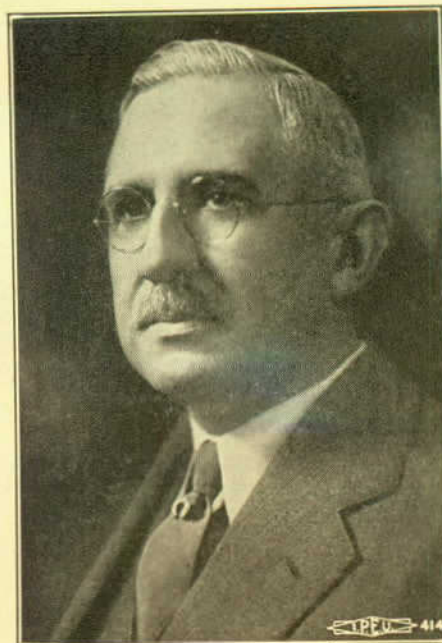
- 1 Angus, George W.
- 1 Heinrichs, Leo F.
- 1 Leonard, Kemp
- 1 Warrance, George A.
- 3 Bell, Emil B.
- 3 Bolton, Patrick J.
- 3 Cunningham, George H.
- 3 Forrest, William J.
- 3 Ganz, Philip
- 3 Henkel, Harry H.
- 3 Johnson, Carl O.
- 3 Kenney, Joseph F.
- 3 King, Patrick J.
- 3 Middleton, Herbert A.
- 3 Nannes, Louis

Busy Summer meeting of International Executive Council brings action on benefits

L. U. No.

- 3 Reynolds, John F. S.
- 3 Schofield, Richard
- 3 Tierney, Harry M.
- 3 Tracey, Dennis
- 3 Travis, George W.
- 3 Wade, John P.
- 3 Wadsworth, Leon J.
- 3 Wanbaugh, Charles
- 5 Brown, Frank H.
- 6 Woodd, John C.
- 9 Beyer, John
- 9 Gehrke, Charles H.
- 9 Knaack, Oscar E.
- 9 Pembor, Thomas J.
- 18 Anderson, Albert W.
- 26 Hempel, J. George
- 26 Kelly, William F.
- 28 Taylor, John M.
- 46 Winn, S. H.
- 66 Thomas, Fred L.
- 73 Hoover, Ernest
- 81 Hackett, Frank D.
- 99 Higgins, Clifford L.
- 103 Baker, John L.
- 103 Blanchard, Hurd B.
- 103 Bull, Leon DeWitt
- 103 Lundgren, Hans J.
- 103 Noonan, William H.
- 103 Rockwell, Lincoln K.
- 110 Horn, Gust
- 125 Ware, L. I.
- 134 Bibb, Arthur
- 134 Butler, Samuel
- 134 Eisenbrandt, Charles
- 134 Gray, Joseph H.
- 134 Hertz, William F.
- 134 Jahnke, Charles, Sr.
- 134 McMahon, Dennis
- 134 Sekora, John
- 164 Cook, Edward
- 195 DuFeau, Henry J.
- 195 Seelhoff, Paul
- 202 Halton, Harvey J.
- 213 Duncan, William F.
- 213 Morissette, G. N.
- 213 Pryce, Daniel
- 213 Quinn, George
- 213 Robinson, John T.
- 292 Dusk, R. O.
- 292 Henley, James
- 302 Soares, Joseph D.
- 309 Everhart, Elmer E.
- 309 Thies, Nicholas E.
- 353 Holden, Edward
- 471 Farrell, James A.
- 501 Peck, William D.
- 520 Francis, James A.
- 574 Spawn, Woodruff B.
- 595 Gray, O. P.
- 713 Glassford, Arthur E.
- 713 May, Edward R.
- 734 Pate, Thomas F.
- 1037 Stephens, Hugh D.

The above applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the In-



G. M. BUGNIAZET
Given many tasks by the I. E. C.

ternational Constitution, and the official records support the applicants' claims as to pension age and continuous standing in the BROTHERHOOD; therefore, it was decreed, upon motion which was carried, that the applications of the aforementioned members be approved, and that the names of these applicants be placed upon the pension roll, their pension payments to begin when the applicant shall have filled out and filed with the International Secretary the special withdrawal card which is to be sent him by the International Secretary.

The applications of the following members were examined:

- I. O. Berberick, Herman H.
I. O. Martin, Thomas
I. O. Murphy, Albert J.
I. O. Robinson, Robert N.

L. U. No.

- 2 Sullivan, Jeremiah
- 9 Coughlin, Marcus T.
- 65 Robbins, Thomas W.
- 134 Gibson, Joseph
- 377 Curtis, Ellsworth F.
- 858 Hoffhaus, C. P.
- 1037 Gareau, Trefle

SPECIAL EVIDENCE EXAMINED

Each of these applicants offered in evidence, official birth certificates or baptismal certificates to substantiate the fact that they had attained the pension age. This, along with other evidence presented in the applications showed that each applicant had conformed with the provisions of the International Constitution, and this evidence being supported by official records, the aforementioned applicants were, upon motion which was carried, admitted to the pension roll, their pension payments to start when they shall have filled out and signed the special withdrawal card, and the card is returned to the International Secretary.

(Continued on page 330)

Union Lighting Fixture Company AWARDED "E"

IN presenting the Army-Navy "E" Award pennant to the F. W. Wakefield Brass Co., Vermilion, Ohio, peacetime manufacturers of lighting fixtures, Captain Ross P. Schlabbach, Cleveland District inspector of naval materials, complimented employees and management on their record of "no rejections, and less than 1 per cent unexplained absenteeism . . . while the company has been handling naval work that is not particularly desirable but which you are handling as a patriotic duty."

PREDICTS INCREASED DEMAND

Reiterating General Marshall's "The biggest battles are yet to come," Captain Schlabbach predicted longer hours and more days per month before the end of the year in industries manufacturing war orders.

Ward Harrison, director of engineering, lamp department, General Electric Company, stating that this was the first "E" Award given to a lighting fixture manufacturer, told the 100 employees present with families and guests that no other fixture company of Wakefield's size is as well known and, "No company of any size has a reputation which stands higher in industry. Wakefield wraps up its integrity with its goods."

Employees are represented by INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local No. 998, A. F. of L. union. Shop Committee Chairman James T. Graham, in acknowledging the "E" pennant, stated that most Wakefield employees have a member of the family or a relative in the armed services. "They are the men who do the fighting and risk their lives to preserve our heritage of freedom. . . . Their job can be less dangerous and victory can be won quicker, if they have the proper equipment with which to fight, and that is our job—to see that they get it."

EQUIPMENT SAVES SHIPS

Acknowledging the "E" pennant and the token pins presented to Employees George Smith, Jean Rice and Fred Friday, by Lt.-Col. Earl F. Baskey, Air Corps, President A. F. Wakefield spoke of the company's contributions to naval fighting at night, made possible by equipment, some of which is exclusive to his company, now engaged 100 per cent in war manufacturing. He said that some of the equipment rushed through the plant and flown to waiting ships is giving a good account of itself. "It might have been more dramatic to manufacture shells or guns. . . . We have a higher calling—to save American ships and men by using all the skill and experience gained in 37 years of rehearsing for making such untried equip-

F. W. Wakefield
Brass Company, dealing with
I. B. E. W., gets Army-Navy
pennant. Brotherhood man
responds

ment." He added that the first shipment of this important equipment was made on time and consisted of twice the number of items promised.

The company, founded in 1906 to make patented home lighting fixtures from standardized parts and universal fittings, included marine lighting in 1915. After the first World War, in which Wakefield produced lighting equipment for the Navy, the company brought out a succession of commercial lighting fixtures, which took its products into factory, office, school, store and public building equipment fields. Before limitation orders went into effect, 95 per cent of production was on fluorescent fixtures, many of which are still being manufactured with a minimum of critical materials for wartime factories and military housing projects.

GOING INTO COMBAT

Among the combat lighting items currently made are Maritime Commission standard ceiling and berth fixtures, chart lights, adapters for blackout shields, bulkhead lights, lights for quick message transmission at night, automatic floating lanterns, and mine buoy lights.

Normal channels of distribution of Wakefield products to the trade are through resident engineer offices in Atlanta, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Dallas, Detroit, Huntington, Los Angeles, Minne-

apolis, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D. C. They supply equipment to leading manufacturers.

The business quadrupled between 1930 and 1942. Wakefield operations in Vermilion are carried on by village people, some of whom have been with the company more than 30 years. Almost 20 per cent have 20-30 years employment records at Wakefield back of them. It is standard practice for President "Al" to call everybody in the plant into a caucus when special problems arise. This is an example of the informal, yet unusually efficient type of operation which prevails in this neighborhood of common interests.

Present at the ceremony were Mrs. F. W. Wakefield, widow of the founder, and the five sons engaged in Wakefield operations.

Officers are: A. F. Wakefield, president (regional vice president, Illuminating Engineering Society; Industrial Advisory Committee, WPB); T. D. Wakefield, vice president (associate member, Illuminating Engineering Society); C. A. Schroeder, secretary and factory superintendent (Cleveland Engineering Society); and R. C. Kane, treasurer.

Liberty, like character, personality, a good life, is not inherited but achieved.

—Fred R. Tiffany.

One should never put on one's best trousers to go out to fight for freedom.

—Henrik Ibsen.

Minorities are rich assets of democracy, assets which no totalitarian government can afford.—Wendell L. Willkie.

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; the creed of slaves.

—William Pitt.

Liberty . . . is one of the choicest gifts and exceeds in value all the treasure which the earth contains.—Cervantes.



Shop Committee Chairman James T. Graham makes response in behalf of I. B. E. W.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 8

Plain Talk Labor unionists throughout the country should understand exactly what is going on in Washington. In the first place, it should be known that the President, as he should be, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, is absorbed in the tremendous task of winning the war. The chief executive has built his war machine upon a cross-section of American life including business men and every other type of worker. Business men are filling the principal offices in Washington, clothed in the power of federal employees. Not all of them, but most of them, have used this as an opportunity to prosecute private ends and to wage war against labor. They have been abetted in this by a reactionary Congress which has sought to destroy every gain which labor has made during the last decade. This performance, of course, is close to treason because it lessens the war effort and shatters morale. These reactionary representatives of big business have prosecuted their plans with avidity and power, and they have not ceased doing so.

Labor unionists have felt the impact of this and have laid the responsibility upon those whom they call "bureaucrats," but in actuality the process has been originated and controlled by business men disguised as bureaucrats.

Unemployment Begins A striking example of the fact that it is not possible and it is not wise to separate wartime problems from postwar problems, is the ironical fact that postwar unemployment is already beginning in the United States. The most striking example of this is what happened to the building trades when wartime facilities were completed. Approximately 750,000 building trades workmen have been engaged in the last three months in re-locating themselves in other jobs, many of them not directly related to their craft. This has created a severe employment problem. Now there is evidence as civilian economy tapers off during the last two quarters of 1943 that more unemployment will be created by shortage of basic raw materials. The paper and pulp industry is an example. Many skilled craftsmen in the printing and pressmen field will be without their accustomed work because of the curtailment of

paper production. These examples will increase rapidly in the next few months, and something constructive and efficient should be done about it.

When the building tradesmen went out in the slowup, the War Manpower Commission failed to consider the problem as a mass problem. The War Manpower Commission reared back on its haunches and said that each individual worker should take care of himself by applying at employment offices. However, you can not solve mass problems by this individualistic method. The government should now take drastic steps to meet this problem of wartime unemployment which is really postwar unemployment as it accumulates.

Wages In Stew Chances are that labor leaders, government leaders and business leaders will learn considerably about the function of wages in a national economy during this war. It is apparent that the fixation of wages by cost of living figures is only a temporary expedient. Important it is that labor's standard of living keeps up with the jumping inflationary price system, but no one should be fooled in thinking that this is a scientific or even a sound way of establishing just wages. Moreover, it is apparent that labor should get more money in a national economy that produces a national income of 150 billion dollars a year as compared with 70 billion dollars of four years ago. This adjustment of wages upward is being made by some small increases in the actual wage schedules, by overtime and by a full year of work. It is at once seen that wages become, therefore, an all-important means of distributing the national income. This is significant simply because without a fairer distribution of national income, business lapses.

Just how far wages affect the price system adversely has not yet been indicated. Certainly Great Britain has not adopted the means of curbing inflation by freezing wages as the United States has, and yet Great Britain has not the upward rise in prices that the United States has. Labor's present grievance against its government is that labor is made to bear most of the sacrifice in the fight against inflation. Labor is asking all over the country, why should the working man not be allowed to make as much as he can? Business is allowed this right, professional men are allowed this right, and farmers are allowed this right.

A Labor Leader The funeral of George Masterton, deceased president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, was large and impressive. The esteem of all of labor's ranks for this highminded and energetic labor leader strengthens faith in the labor movement.

George Masterton died suddenly in his apartment in Washington as he was preparing to go with President Brown of the Electrical Workers to South America. He was a leader without cant and pretense.

He was devoted to his job. He wished always to do what was right for his membership. He brought simplicity and enthusiasm to his task. Ironical it is that George Masterton was looking forward to his trip to South America as a change that would bring him relief from sorrow left by the death of his wife the year before. His going is a loss to the labor movement.

Social Security Now The importance of social security at this hour in America is being grasped by millions of workers. A confidential poll made by an eastern university revealed that 80 per cent of the wage earners, and for that matter of the whole population, are for fundamental changes in the Social Security Act. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, now before Congress, should go to hearings in the fall.

Though many foes of social advancement have arisen to confuse the issues, wage earners understand basic points.

1. For many years many labor unions have had their own insurance systems. Trade unionists know that when new members are taken into the union and given coverage, the insurance plan is strengthened rather than weakened. They know insurance is a business that must be operated accurately upon actuarial figures and by careful management. They know, too, that when the business is operated this way, it is successful and substantial. There is nothing mysterious about this process. It can be done with 300,000 members in a union, and it can be done for 130,000,000 American citizens.

2. The war has revealed that private initiative is not destroyed by social security for the masses. Literally hundreds of thousands of men over 65 have set aside their rights to old-age pensions in order to go to work to help their government in the emergency.

Moreover, the fact that the American system of social security is based upon contributions made by wage earners makes it a pay-as-you-go plan and not charity. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill re-emphasizes this point of share-the-costs and does not ask ultimately for more contributions from employers but more from wage earners.

3. What has happened during the eight years (the birthday of American social security was August 14th) is that private insurance companies have greatly increased their business simply because social security has made the American people insurance conscious. Millions of Americans who have never known the value of insurance have learned the importance of it through social security and have bought annuities and life insurance from old-line companies. Though medical associations are now opposing the medical care features of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, it is believed by experts and every thoughtful person

that if the Wagner bill is passed, the medical profession will be benefited just as the private insurance companies have benefited. It is wrong to keep medical care and hospitalization away from millions who should have it simply because a reactionary professional attitude believes that the doctor's business will be hurt.

4. Finally, wage earners are beginning to see that the hands of their representatives at the peace conference, whenever it comes, will be greatly strengthened if a strong social insurance system stands behind it. Strictly speaking, the war was fought and is being fought for social security. If the United States can sit at the peace table with a strong social security system behind it, alongside delegates from Great Britain the South American republics, Russia, China and the other United Nations, the hands of our representatives will be strengthened.

I.B.E.W. THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Strength ELECTRICAL WORKERS, by wise leadership and by the loyalty of individual members, is growing stronger each day despite the multiplicity of problems that face it during the war. Membership is increasing monthly and problems are being solved intelligently.

It is well to recapitulate. Unionism is an index of democratic strength in any country. As fascism grows, unions diminish. It is to be believed, therefore, that America has its course well charted toward democracy as union strength increases. Despite the cheap, hostile opposition to unionism by clandestine conspirators who say one thing and do another, unionism goes forward in this country, and it should. Unionism is the best way yet formulated for common people to look after their own affairs, to gather strength, to register dissent, to cooperate with one another, to voice their aspirations, to seek a more just position in the national economy, and to carry on the eternal battle for human emancipation.

An All Important Difference Perhaps you missed it in the news. It was a minor thing. But—nothing reveals more the far-reaching, imaginative grasp of the American general staff on the war, than the fact that before the invasion of Sicily boatloads of macaroni and spaghetti were standing offshore ready to be delivered to starving inhabitants. In direct contrasts to the methods of the Nazis, American soldiers came to Sicily with food and with understanding and with succor. Nazis have made it a universal practice to deplete an occupied nation of all food produced, leaving the population to starve. It will not take long for the news to spread. Soon the world will know that the democratic nations mean what they say when they declare there is a universe of difference between democratic and fascist systems.



Woman's Work

EPEU-414



GIVE US A ROLLBACK PLUS A CLAMPDOWN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

OUT our way, when one of "the girls" comes back from marketing, the first thing we ask is, "How's the meat situation?" Too often it's a story of empty cases. This is getting us into a frame of mind where we do not think about price, or even point values, as long as the points last, but "What can we get?" Through a combination which appears to include black marketers, farm organizations, food packers and almost a working majority in Congress, we are getting an unconscionable, morale-destroying rooking. Maybe you didn't go to the little store around the corner where they don't post a ceiling price, but they do have some beef. Lots of people did, however, and didn't inquire too closely into the price per pound. The cost of food to the consumer is up more than 50 per cent since 1939, but the big producers, processors and their agents want more.

If they can drive the Little Woman with the Market Basket so crazy she hardly looks at the price, the way will be easier.

Poultry isn't rationed, but Washington housewives look in vain for chicken at the market. Just recently we found out why. State police began stopping trucks on a Delaware highway, requisitioning the poultry on them for the Army. The Army hasn't been getting any chickens, either, since it can pay only the legal ceiling price. Indications were that the millions of pounds of poultry produced on the Eastern Shore were being bought up by dealers paying considerably above the ceiling price, and selling through black markets. The OPA, the Army and the War Food Administration combined powers to stop the trucks, requisition the cargoes, and pay for them at the legal ceiling price.

Congress seemed bent on banning the use of government funds for food price roll-backs, but administration pressure just did win out, so let us hope for speedy and effective action.

"LABOR," the newspaper of the railroad labor unions, charged that "this nation is faced with a well-planned plot through which war profiteers in the food packing, processing, handling and distribution trades are engaged in a gigantic strike to break down the relatively feeble efforts made by the government to date to maintain some sort of control over prices." This newspaper asserts that production of meat and butter was deliberately curtailed 50 per cent, and that this "crusade" was backed by officials of the American

Farm Bureau Federation, which maintains a strong lobby in Congress.

In the meantime labor is expected to go along with wage stabilization, based on the Little Steel formula. If labor complains, it is accused of adding to inflationary tendencies. Well, as usual, labor is on the side of the common people, of which it is a part. It has asked that prices be rolled back to the level of September, 1942, even if it is necessary for the government to purchase the entire supply of basic foodstuffs and redistribute them.

Kitchen Helps . . .

NEW PUBLICATIONS which will help you with your wartime job of providing good nutrition for America's valuable home front fighters.

"The Kitchen in War Production," by Helen Hill (10 cents, Public Affairs Pamphlets, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City). A splendid little publication showing food needs of persons of all ages and degrees of activity; a chart showing the seven basic groups of foods you should eat every day, and suggestions for substitutions when certain foods are scarce.

"Ninety-nine Ways to Share the Meat," U. S. Department of Agriculture (free to women's auxiliaries of labor unions through the labor division of the Office of Civilian Defense). Make dollars and ration points go further.

"Design for a Top of Stove Food Drier," and "Oven Drying the Surplus from Your Victory Garden," Bureau of Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington, D. C. If you can't get canning equipment, someone handy with tools can build a home dehydrator by following the directions and working drawings in the first pamphlet. Or the second pamphlet shows how, by providing a few easily-made trays, your oven may be equipped to do the food-drying job. With directions for preparing all the commonly-used vegetables and fruits.

"Wartime Canning of Fruits, Vegetables," Bureau of Human Nutrition (available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents per copy or \$1 per 100 copies). How to process fruits and vegetables with pressure cooker or water bath canner. With a large time-table and directions which would be handy to hang up on your kitchen wall.

Price controls have been applied in such a reluctant and spotty way that fresh vegetables, which should be plentifully utilized to take the place of rationed products, have been allowed to advance and maintain prices more than 100 per cent higher than a year ago. Of the fruits, only bananas and citrus fruits have any price ceilings at all. Seven fresh vegetables were under price regulation (cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas, snap beans, spinach and tomatoes) but at this writing it was a winter price level, set in February, 1943, and not lowered as summer-time brought more plentiful supplies. Prices on other fresh vegetables are free to go where they listeth, up, up, up. About the only factor to apply a check is the redoubtable effort of victory gardeners, who are putting millions of pounds of fresh vegetables on the table that don't go through the grocer's hands.

We don't want the long, difficult job of negotiating wage increases to keep up with a rising cost of living but labor heads logically insist that this will be necessary unless we get what we have been promised—a rollback of prices, and in addition we must have a clampdown on the black market. It isn't fair to expect the housewife to pass up the well-filled cases of food in sidestreets markets, which she suspects were illegally obtained, when confronted by empty counters in the law-abiding store. Her instinct tells her that her main job is to keep her family well nourished and in good working trim. Unless this situation is cleaned up it will cause a wide-spread disrespect for law in regard to price control, and a drop in morale.

But you can contribute something to root out black markets, and consider it war service of great importance. The OPA is now asking the help of housewives to enforce price control. Labor advisory committees are being named to help recruit them. Little booklets are being printed, called "The OPA Market Basket Price Book," in which you may enter the prices you pay, and check them against those on a printed list of ceiling prices.

Here are some instructions for union price checkers:

1. Don't bother with chain stores—they will be covered by OPA inspectors.
2. Don't check any prices except those on the price lists until additional legal price lists are made available by the OPA district office to the OPA district labor advisory committee.
3. Make sure that the ceiling prices on

(Continued on page 336)



Correspondence



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Short Message to All Our Fighting Men

Editor:

You fellows in the service are doing a great job, a dangerous one, too, and don't forget that WE appreciate it. It has come to our attention that many letters were sent home complaining about the A. F. of L. men NOT doing their part in this universal war, and that we are reaping the harvest with overtime pay; that we are claiming exemption under the cloak of essential industry, while THEY are fighting the battles on the various fronts. After making a survey of strikes we find that the difficulties in the A. F. of L. were only a drop in the bucket compared to all other union organizations.

You may have overlooked the fact that the A. F. of L. has over 500,000 fathers, sons, wives and daughters in the various services of the U. S. A.

We also believe that the expression "OUR BOYS," etc., etc., should be ruled OUT; and the correct term "MEN" should be used instead. Anyone in any branch of the service—regardless of age—is doing a man's or woman's job, and therefore they are MEN and WOMEN in the service.

Dailey, O'Shea, Segal, and the rest of the committee are highly praised for the fine picnic they engineered. The weather was delightful, the grove was large enough, the ball game was long enough, the drinks were frothy enough, the gang was dry enough, everybody was sober enough, the kids were happy enough, the glee club was LOUD enough, everybody was full enough, the women were sweet enough, babies were wet enough, the day was dry enough, visitors were present enough, the games were good enough, prizes were swell enough, everybody was tired enough—oh h—! The only thing wrong—we didn't have a fight. "Enough" by

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. 3.

At this time the news of the moment is "Mussolini is out" and the Axis is breaking up. While this is the best kind of news, we do not believe that any of us can afford to let up in our efforts, whatever they may be, to further the war effort, for we cannot help believing that there is still a long rough road ahead of us before fascism and nazism are wiped off the earth.

We must continue to buy bonds with every cent we can spare, and put aside by buying only those things that we absolutely need. Doing this will greatly help in keeping down prices as well as avoiding inflation which Big Business, with the aid of its friends in the present Congress, is so determined to bring about. We must also see to it that postwar planning is done now so that we will not again have depressions such as we had in the early twenties, right after the last war, and again in the thirties.

READ

How anti-strike legislation looks to the man on the job, by L. U. No. 23.

California locals meet to consider political issues, by L. U. No. 40.

Florida labor meets to organize for political action, by L. U. No. 323.

Local No. 16 mourns veteran press secretary.

Journeyman electrician wins distinguished appointment, by L. U. No. 28.

Save our children from World War No. 3, by L. U. No. 611.

Purchase of sub-chaser with I. B. E. W. union label financed by L. U. No. 429.

Railroad workers are disgusted, by L. U. No. 205.

L. U. No. 124 answers pertinent questions from a young man-at-arms.

In line with this we would like to suggest that all who read these lines, if they have not already done so, make it a special order of business to obtain a copy of the speech made by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, in Detroit, Mich., Sunday, July 25, 1943. We give you an excerpt from his speech which applies directly to labor:

"Labor is beginning to do its part in enlightening the public. It is beginning to make crystal clear that 97 per cent of labor has co-operated 300 per cent with our government in the war effort. More and more in the future, labor will demonstrate that it can cooperate with both employers and with agriculture in those measures which lead to increased employment, increased production, and a higher standard of living. The people of America know that the second step toward fascism is the destruction of labor unions. There are midget Hitlers here who continually attack labor. There are other demagogues blind to the errors of every other group who shout, 'We love labor, but . . .' Both the midget Hitlers and the demagogues are enemies of America. Both would destroy labor unions if they could. Labor should be fully aware of its friends and of its enemies."

The very fact that this speech aroused a terrific storm of criticism by the so-called "conservative" press, and reactionaries all over the country, should be evidence enough to show that he was stepping on a few pet corns. We might mention a few names in connection with this statement of criticism, but you should be able to find out who they are.

They are the same ones who favor and support anti-strike and anti-price control legislation, yet felt it perfectly proper to vote down President Roosevelt's edict, limiting salaries to a net \$25,000 per year—"because it would take away the initiative to progress."

Just let some working man or woman, making 60 or 70 cents an hour ask for five cents an hour increase in wages, and you hear these same individuals yell "sabotage, it will bring on inflation," etc.

We sincerely hope that the A. F. of L. will join in a move with, or similar to, the one being made by the C. I. O. to have every local union get out and work to defeat labor's enemies in Congress.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: The recent election of officers of L. U. No. 8, Toledo, resulted in placing on the executive board two new members, namely, Milo Bubb and Lyle Washburn. All other officers retained their posts.

The sub-local unions had a fine showing of attendance, and the hall was fairly well packed. Naturally, the "Big Beer Keg" was on hand, and a fine time was had by all.

The A. F. of L. is sponsoring a baseball team this year, in the City Federation, and so far has made a good showing. Two members of L. U. No. 8, Ward Ensign and Jack Holden, are on the team.

Plans for our annual picnic are now in progress, and with the large number of sub-local men working in town, we should have one swell time.

Now that a new press secretary has been appointed, we will endeavor to keep you posted. Signing off till next month.

LEWIS L. BOZMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor: The following letter of our business manager is the main news item:

No doubt the members will miss the letter from Local No. 16 in the July issue from our reporter, Brother E. E. (Jack) Hoskinson, who has been so faithful. He has always tried to write something of interest for the readers of the WORKER.

The last letter he wrote to the WORKER was written while he was seriously ill. Brother Hoskinson passed away on Friday, June 18, 1943.

Brother Hoskinson's card number was 2493 and he was initiated into Local No. 10, on May 22, 1898, at Indianapolis, Ind. He came into Local No. 16 about 1899 and has been a loyal and valuable member to Local No. 16.

I am sure I can state truthfully that Brother Hoskinson has never failed to come in the office on Saturday when he was in Evansville and take up matters pertaining to work and conditions for the interest of his organization. Anytime a communication came in about some old-timer in our organization, I could always get the information from Brother Hoskinson.

He surely kept posted on all the old-timers of all organizations. He kept records of all locals and per capita tax paid by members in all organizations.

Brother Hoskinson served as chief electrician on the fire department for several years. Then through political change he was removed from that job and he took a job as state fire marshal of Indiana. In the last city election, in 1943, Brother Hoskinson was

Salvage Manila Rope

Your government must have more manila fiber, and the seriousness of the situation warrants heroic action.

At the time of the fall of the Philippines, which had formerly supplied the world with this important material, there was a relatively small amount of manila fiber in the United States. Since this time the stock has been shrinking. War brings greatly expanded need for this material.

In addition to its use in the manufacture of rope, manila fiber is required in processing cordage, in the manufacture of insulating paper for electrical wiring and communication cables such as those used by the Army Signal Corps in field operations. It is also required for the manufacture of parachute paper and signal flares for military uses. It is needed in the manufacture of gaskets for tanks, airplanes, tractors, etc., and in the production of papers used for special purposes by the Army Medical Corps and Chemical Warfare Service.

A special appeal has been made by the War Production Board to workers, particularly railroad workers, to make an exhaustive search for this vital material. Even old scraps of rope, rotting away on boats, on river-front wharves, in tool houses, tool trains, at coaling stations and coal docks, in grain elevators, in abandoned buildings or warehouses, should be hunted down and hurried to the salvage depot.

placed back on his old job as chief electrician of the fire department. This kind of work was his lifetime profession. He kept in close contact with apparatus for the fire departments in the state.

During the five years I have been financial secretary and business manager for Local No. 16 he has been a great help to me. His death is a great loss to Local No. 16.

You will find the acknowledgment in the "In Memoriam" column of the WORKER.

GUY VAUGHN,
Business Manager.

Construction work is now at a low point as some of the major projects are completed with others finishing off. The future outlook is good, as several jobs are started with only small crews until progress on the buildings are advanced enough to permit full scale operations.

The contract for rebuilding of the local state institution will probably be let by the time this comes off the press.

The 1,500-apartment housing project is about complete and the first buildings are now being occupied.

Electrical employees of the local shipyard are nearing the 1,000 mark; and they are anxiously awaiting the announcement of vacation schedules.

The July regular meeting was well attended and much interest was taken in the discussions.

All I. B. E. W. members should acquaint themselves regarding which way their national Representatives and Senators voted on the Smith-Connally Bill and give their own answer at the next elections, as that is the only way we will be able to curb such anti-labor legislation.

ROBERT ROLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: With the closing down of the Gopher Ordnance Plant construction at Rosemount, Minn., defense work in this area, so far as construction is concerned, is practically at a standstill. This local union having jurisdiction over the outside work in St. Paul and vicinity has 25 men left on this project. Most of the linemen and groundmen who are not employed by the utility companies have gone to Alaska, where we have furnished most of

the men on the Hatfield Electric Company telephone project.

The general contract for the construction of an airplane propeller factory to be located on the site of the present Minnesota State Fairgrounds has just been let and the electrical work should start within 30 days.

Our contract with the Willow River Power Company of Hudson, Wis., expires in 60 days and amendments are being served for wage increases.

Our contract with the Northern States Power Company, covering more than 500 members, having expired April 30, and negotiations having resulted in no agreement, our case has been certified by the Secretary of Labor to the War Labor Board. We are now waiting for the appointment of a panel and we expect that very shortly hearings will start in the Twin Cities for the panel. Negotiations have been held jointly with L. U. No. 160, of Minneapolis, and the two cases will be heard together by the same panel of the War Labor Board. O. D. Zimring, of the Labor Bureau of the Middle West, has been retained as counsel by the unions on the case.

It is hard for the membership of the local union to understand or appreciate the many rules and regulations which keep members off of the job for 30 days because of the lack of

a proper termination slip when there was every justification for terminating. This, in his mind, is a hindrance to the war effort rather than accomplishing the purpose for which the rule was originally adopted. To tie up in the War Labor Board the union's case for an increase in wages, in many instances the increases agreed to between the company and the union, coming within the application of the Little Steel Formula, is in their minds a situation which if not corrected soon will prompt the membership to demand of their locals abrogation of their "no strike" pledge. In fact, it is being argued now that the recent Act of Congress which in effect legalizes strikes in certain industries after certain formalities have been complied with should free labor of its no strike pledge and labor should now not be hesitant to invoke their economic rights. Neither can they understand why utilities can apparently go on unchecked as far as profits are concerned while they are bound to a 15 per cent wage increase since 1941, notwithstanding the fact that this amount falls far short of absorbing the additional cost of living that has confronted them.

Surely the patience of a membership, still employed at 40 hours per week with slight increase over their 1941 wage, is sorely tried. Likewise, the leadership of any local union is put to severe test to, on the one hand, keep faith with labor's "no strike" pledge, and on the other, to keep faith with a loyal membership demanding relief and proper consideration of their demands. The patriotism of both officials and membership is much greater than those not in the movement would lead others to believe. It is a good thing this is true or work stoppages would be the order of the day instead of the exception of the day.

Because most employees of the utility companies are married men with families the local union has but 33 members serving in the armed forces at this time. The Seabees seems to be the favorite branch of the service and we are enclosing herewith a picture of Leslie Fontaine, line foreman in the overhead department of the Northern States Power Company, who has been active in our local union for over six years, and who is the latest addition to Uncle Sam's forces.

Brother Fontaine is a descendant of the chieftains of the Montana Blackfeet Indians, but he is proud to take off his feathered war-bonnet and put on the black-and-white cap of a chief electrician's mate in the Seabees division of the Navy, where he will perform construction work for Uncle Sam.

The assembly meetings are being held but once a month now; the executive board is continuing to meet each week; stewards are meeting once a month, and the seniority board when called.

The organization has just voted to aid the Labor Temple Association in their attempt to retire the mortgage on the labor temple, which, because of the recent alterations, finds itself with a debt which they believe should be retired in these days of abundance of work rather than allowing it to continue into days of possible depression and unemployment. The position of the Labor Temple Association in St. Paul is a sound one which should be followed by not only labor organizations but by municipalities that are loaded with debt and are making no provision for what may lie ahead of us.

The State Electrical Council held its quarterly meeting in Duluth on May 12 and more local unions were represented than at any prior meeting. The effort of the council to organize the cooperatives throughout the state is progressing satisfactorily and one man is being utilized full time for this effort.

We have again been aiding Local Union No. 1166 in its negotiations with the National Battery Company, and take some pride in the



LESLIE FONTAINE, L. U. No. 23, doffs Indian warbonnet of his forefathers to don the Navy cap of the Seabees.

contract which that organization has with the National Battery Company, which we believe to be the best contract in existence between a battery company and any local union.
FRANCIS D. McGRATH, *President*.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Once more it is with regret that duty compels us to report the death of one of our officers. Brother Robert C. Forrest, our financial secretary, after a long, lingering illness, passed away Saturday morning, July 24. Brother Forrest worked long and faithfully at his duties until illness forced him to leave his labors.

Large floral designs were sent in profusion by the membership and friends in various branches in the electrical industry. There was a large attendance at the funeral, including Clem Preller, Cal Lowry and Brother Palmer, officers of Local No. 26. The executive board members served as pall bearers.

Brother Forrest came to Baltimore somewhere about the year of 1913 or 1914 and worked at the time for the Lord Electric Co. and supervised some of the largest jobs constructed in town. He specialized in large electrical construction. Local No. 28 and its officers offer their deepest sympathy to the bereaved.

Local No. 28 has the distinction of having one of its members, Brother H. Knoedler, our president, appointed to the State Board of Electrical Examiners. This is the first time where a journeyman electrician, not holding a license, was ever appointed from the ranks of labor.

One of the members, now in the service and stationed in England, was featured and pictured in one of the local newspapers. Brother Norman S. Gaphardt is now commissioned a lieutenant. Quite a jump from a wire jerker to lieutenant in the Army.

We noted quite a list these last several weeks of large corporations palming off defective war equipment and munitions to the government and then being tried and fined in the various courts for their crimes. In every case it seemed the judges went out of their way to make apologetic statements in smoothing over these crimes. But when some poor petty welders here in the shipyards did some defective work in their welding to make a few paltry extra dollars, the judge went out of his way to call it sabotage and did not fine these small time offenders, but sentenced them to the penitentiary. These offenders can't begin to compete with big business in the same industries.

We are all fully aware by now of the gross betrayal of labor by means of the passage of the Smith-Connally Bill in Congress over the President's veto. Every one is fully aware of the softening-up process indulged in by all enemies of labor. They used the Kaltenborns and others on the air and the Peglers and others in the press. But, Brothers, let us remember that inasmuch as everything works in cycles, whether it is historical events or works of nature, the cycle will again work its way around our way and, as the saying goes, the wheels of justice grind slowly but grind exceedingly fine. Let us not be idle in the meantime and sit by and wait for justice. Remember, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance!

We read where some labor organization has compulsory registration for its membership and sees to it that all vote. It seems to us that is an excellent idea and possibly that is the long-awaited solution to the problem how to get the rank and file to get out and vote the way it should. Labor once clearly demonstrated that it can get what it wants by the ballot in a very concrete manner, and then

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

sank back as though content with this one demonstration, and remained apathetic ever since. Maybe compulsory action would be the solution. It may be worth a trial. We must continue to fight for what we want as well as to hold our gains.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor: The joint conference of the executive boards of the Electrical Workers of Southern California, I. B. E. W., local unions, took place at the Sky Lane Cafe, July 17, 1943, at Burbank, Calif., within the sound of the powerful motors of the Lockheed-Vega war planes being built just across the street. District Unit No. 4 of Local Union No. 11, under the supervision of Business Manager Hall, was host to the delegates at this meeting.

These leaders of the Electrical Workers were plainly disturbed by the implications of the recent anti-labor legislation both in Sacramento and Washington. There was discussion of the fact that while our members have been occupied with good jobs and a fat purse, they have been indifferent in doing their political duty. The embarrassing proof of this is in the type of representatives elected.

There is no denying that we have a government by "pressure groups" who rule by clever laws devised by lawyers. If the rights of the workers are to survive we cannot permit the present situation and condition to continue. Some of the speakers at this conference suggested that no one be permitted to join a union who was not a registered voter. Means of insuring that members of organized labor vote were suggested for further consideration. The fear of the power of labor's vote is indicated in the reactionary provision in the Smith-Connally Act against contributions by unions in a political campaign. Progress can continue only when we all take our voting seriously—and vote!

It was suggested that the electrical workers take an active interest in all legislation affecting labor. The state legislature recently tried several attacks against compensation insurance and similar laws. Our men must be on the job to counteract the powerful professional lobbyists of the great corporations.

We must assure them of votes to offset the cash of our opposition.

There was a discussion on whether or not a meeting of the California State Association of Electrical Workers should be held this year. Some of the speakers were of the opinion that the Association should meet, regardless of wartime difficulties, so that plans could be made to foster a well-drawn plan to oppose further regimentation of labor. They warned of a determined group already in the field with the express purpose of steadily undermining our existing rights.

It was predicted that the greatest political upheaval of the future will be based on the jobs for the veterans of this war. It was brought out that if we are to justify our place in the life of the community we must take a more benevolent attitude toward the hospitalized men. Local Unions Nos. 11 and 18 are gathering old radios, repairing them, and donating them to hospitals with the blessings of an I. B. E. W. label. It was suggested that literature describing the I. B. E. W. accompany our gifts to our new-found friends. Thus even while the war is going on we may be able to help rehabilitate some of these boys in jobs where they will be able to overcome their particular handicap. All of these ideas and suggestions are a part of the realization on the part of labor that we must work out a broad plan if we are to lead the way to labor's future.

The session concluded with a chicken dinner served at the meeting place, and all agreed that in spite of wartime restrictions, food rationing, and other difficulties, Brother Hall and District 4, Local No. 11, had surely proved themselves genial hosts to the electrical workers.

TED KIRKWOOD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG. Radio Broadcast Division

Editor: Having followed with interest the story of organization in Los Angeles, by Local No. 40, Radio Broadcast Unit, and feeling that a spurt or two from some of the rest of the radio ops might help to keep the ol' ball rolling, the devotees of public interest, convenience and necessity in this city of roses designated ye olde scribbler as disseminator of things to the papers. Sort of an OWI as it were.

Six years of an interesting life have been completed by the broadcast gang and all goes well. Relations with all employers are very satisfactory and progress through the years to come is assured.

June elections put Brother Arthur Morey in the chair. He will keep the organization together and functioning as did Brother Bob Hertzog the past term. To other and especially new locals: Give thought to your choice of officers, and be sure the president you pick is alert and on his toes. He, with your business manager, have lots of things to attend to that are of extreme importance to the correct running of the local.

Stations here are on a basis of 40 hours, although some of the boys are putting in extra time. Ops still available for steady and relief work and everyone expected to get vacation time off. Lots of the gang putting in days off and extra time working on other types of jobs in addition to holding down regular shift.

Technicians and other staff members of KOIN-KALE were recently given a \$2,000 life insurance policy by the station owners. All future premiums will also be paid for them. Pretty nice. Who wouldn't be envious, what with conditions being union and better in instances?

In Portland we have an odd setup in that KGW-KEX is owned by same company and



Lester E. Snook

WINS FLYING CROSS

The son of an I. B. E. W. member has been decorated for outstanding achievement in European operations. Staff Sgt. Lester E. Snook was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He is the son of Harold M. Snook, of L. U. No. 103.



LESTER E. SNOOK

This courageous young soldier enlisted in the Army Air Forces in August, 1941. He was decorated with the Oak Leaf Cluster in January of this year for shooting down a German fighter that attacked his Flying Fortress while returning from a bombing raid.



control room and xmtr are handled by one man each. Sort of grew up that way. Same applies to KOIN-KALE although their control rooms are separate. An ever-present argument pops up re one man running two xmtrs, etc., at single pay. No solution has been worked out as yet. Would be interested in correspondence re similar setups if any.

The local has approved a new set of by-laws and is printing same in booklets available to members. Going to be some swell sea lawyers around here soon. Brother (the Great) Lake, business manager of L. U. No. 48, and Brother Nordahl, his assistant, who worries over broadcast worries, worked with the organization in shaping things up.

Boys over at KWJJ and at KXL have themselves new studio setups. Pretty good, too, it is said. Might be able to get a story from some of them for the next issue.

Minimum wage scale for 40 hours in Portland is \$55 and agreements at stations are well standardized. KOIN and KALE exceed this scale, of course, for their assistant chiefs

and supervisors. W and X have completed negotiations on new agreement and final draft worked out well. Everybody's happy.

FCC suggestions are changing scenery around some of the xmtrs here. Fences here, there, and everywhere. Controls buttoned up, no visitors, sign here, please, etc. Fun, isn't it?

That's SK now, om's and the sooner it's over, the sooner we can pound brass again (we hope). Buy your bonds.

J. A. ERWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: At this time I wish to state that Brothers Loftin and Detwiler have been confined to hospitals due to accidents on their jobs. Brother Loftin is still in St. Vincent De Paul's Hospital as a result of a back injury. Brother Detwiler is in Norfolk General Hospital. He had a more recent accident. Both are getting along as well as can be expected.

Brother W. L. Courtney also had an accident. Hot solder got in his eyes. Boys, look out for those eyes.

A recent announcement of the War Department, conferring the Army Air Medal on Brother (First Lieutenant) Bill Hafner, makes Local No. 80 very proud. Lieutenant Hafner is the son of L. U. No. 80's president.

I hear the OPA has agreed to let motorists use their "A" gas ration for vacations to points that are not served by public transportation. I believe everyone is in accord with gasoline rationing, but what most of us can't understand is why some of the sections get more gas than others.

It seems to me that this is a national war effort and gasoline should be rationed in all 48 states alike. We understand very well that gas can be moved from the East Coast to overseas better than it can from other places. I think most of us would not use our cars at all if all people were treated alike. I believe gasoline is the only rationed article that is not equalized. I honestly believe that gasoline should be rationed equitably as all the other rationed commodities are—sugar, coffee, meats, etc. They do not differ in any part of the United States, so why should there be any difference in gas rationing?

The same thing goes for pleasure driving. Why should some people be allowed to use that precious product for pleasure and not all? I think there are only 12 states which prohibit pleasure driving. What about the other 36 states? Why should they burn it for pleasure? Can some one answer the above two questions for me? If I can be convinced I am wrong, then O.K., but until I am convinced I see nothing fair in penalizing such a few people.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: FLASH! Both factions of the democratic party of New Jersey agree on Vincent J. Murphy, mayor of Newark, as their candidate for the office of governor of New Jersey. Vince is the secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and has a splendid labor record and exceptional ability in the political field. What a golden opportunity for labor to place one of their own in the governor's chair! Let's put our shoulders to the wheel!

Last month I attended the graduation exercises of the West Paterson, N. J., grammar schools. The theme of the body of the program was "Freedom." The entire program was excellent but one of the speeches delivered by a graduating student appealed to me so much that I asked permission to have it printed in the WORKER. This I received from the principal, Mr. Oscar Fleetwood, but as the speech was culled from numerous sources and shaped

up by the collective effort of the faculty, credit cannot be given to any one person.

The speech reminds me somewhat of the Gettysburg Address. It is an anchor to the past, an orientation of the present, and a compass to the future. I trust that you can find the space to print it:

OUR FREEDOMS

When our forefathers formulated the Constitution of the United States, there was attached to it a Bill of Rights, officially designated as the first 10 amendments. This Bill of Rights has stood unshaken for 150 years.

Duffy Family Goes to War

Four men and a dog from the family of Brother James V. Duffy have joined the Armed Forces. Brother Duffy (upper left), a member of L. U. No. 103, was commissioned as a warrant officer in the Seabees on March 19. The family pet dog, Brownie, has joined the Marines for guard duty.

Three sons are also in there fighting. John F. Duffy (lower left) is with the ski troops in Alaska. Leo P. (upper right) is with the Marines overseas, and James, Jr. (lower right), is in Africa with the



Courtesy Boston Globe

Army. These boys have been in the service a year or more. While in training with the C. M. T. C. they showed their fighting ability. James captured the flyweight championship of Fort Devens; John was welterweight champion at Devens, and Leo won the bantamweight crown at Fort Adams, R. I.

Mrs. James V. Duffy has a lot of service stars to hang in her window at 192 Milton St., Dorchester, Mass., and she has good reason to be proud of her family.



Now the free countries of the world are engaged in a great war to establish and preserve the Four Great Freedoms so essential to the American way of life. These four freedoms are—Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom to Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear.

We submit that any interpretation into modern terms must include the following:

1. The Right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years;
2. The Right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service;
3. The Right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care;
4. The Right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident;
5. The Right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies;

6. The Right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police;

7. The Right to equality before the law, with access to justice in fact;

8. The Right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and

9. The Right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

These rights and opportunities we in the United States want for ourselves and for our children now and when this war is over. They go beyond the political forms and freedoms for which our ancestors fought and which they handed on to us, because we live in a new world in which the central problems arise from new pressures of power, production and population, which our forefathers did not face.

Their problem was freedom and the production of wealth, the building of this continent with its farms, industries, transportation and power; ours is freedom and the distribution of abundance, so that there may be no unemployment while there are adequate resources and men ready to work and in need of food, clothing and shelter.

But in formulating these new rights, we must not blind ourselves to the obligations which go with every right. The obligation of the individual is to use well his rights and to insist on the same rights for others.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 111, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: The boys are howling for another letter and I am on the graveyard. What a shift to try to write on! But the "juice" must carry through, so here goes a try.

At our election it looks like we did a good job for the hard days ahead. We put in some new ones, and kept our "war horses" on the job.

Reelected were: Brothers Bert E. Sutton, financial secretary; O. A. Thraikill, treasurer; F. L. Parker, business manager.

Those newly-elected are: Brothers M. J. (Red) Overman, president; C. L. Ross, vice president; W. M. (Bill) Giles, recording secretary.

Executive board: R. L. Baker, E. R. Nickols, C. L. Ross, B. E. Sutton and F. L. Parker. Examining board: E. R. Nickols, R. L. Baker and W. M. Giles.

Brother Parker has quite a job ahead of him as work for the "stump jumpers" has mysteriously gone with the wind around here. So quite a few of the boys have gone to various places around the clock. And Uncle

NOTICE

In addressing mail to the International Office, all officers and members are requested to include our zone number, which is 5, as follows:

1200 15th St. Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

This will facilitate the delivery of mail to the office.

J. M. Bugnagot

International Secretary

Sam has taken a lot more around the world. I want to name them as some of the Brothers will see this issue and it may be a means of them getting acquainted in far off places.

U. S. Navy: Roy Ahrend, Gilbert Muller, Roy O. Sovern, Edward Ruggles, Edward Donnelly, H. C. Jones, H. B. Ikeler, Will Stien, John Joyce, Cleo D. Arb, Paul Mitton and Robert Rogers.

U. S. Army: Arthur Vaughn, Richard Worthington, Lloyd Hardendorf, Robert Collar, John Kay, Knollys Harr, Sonen Nelson, Earl Kirkbride, Louis Goose, Gale Higginson, Robert Wilson, George Miller, Ollie Parker, Arron Collins, Clarence Rose, Jr.

We had the misfortune of losing two of our members by death since the last letter. Brother Joe Newrohr, one of our old members, was killed in June near Bellevue, Pa., where he had been working for some time. Brother H. T. Taylor, of our sub-local of Greeley, Colo., died of heart failure while working. We are very sorry to lose both members and have draped our charter in sympathy to these men and their families.

Will ring off for this time as I have to sleep a little bit each day for some reason or other. By the way, have all the members of Local No. 547 got writer's cramp or broken arms? I would like to hear from some of them, anyway. Through the WORKER is a good way.

Yours for better shifts,
JOHN (BROWNIE) WILSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: We're late again, with the deadline three days and 1,000 miles away. Our excuse this time is six feet two inches of soldier on furlough. We've been busy getting acquainted with this fellow we thought we knew so well. It's an experience fathers will have to go through perhaps for years to come, if, as now seems likely, military training becomes a routine part of every young man's life. We're not so sure we're against it. They go away uncouth and undisciplined and come back sound of wind and tough of fire; far better fitted to cope with life whether it be peaceful or embattled. The chief dangers in a universal military establishment are, first, that the young men will acquire a regimented outlook on current problems; second, that the armed youth will be used by private, predatory interests to hold labor in bondage. The big boy in khaki has already had experience with the first objection, out in his California camp. During the few minutes each day when he hasn't been busy with Uncle Sam's business, he has been busy defending organized labor against the scurrilous attacks of the kept press and prostituted radio. Oh,

they're foxy—those anti-social anti-laborites—they dye their poison with the national colors and spray it over the nation and into the army camps to the tune of God Bless America!

Our young man-at-arms was much interested in the local's new bronze record of members in the service which hangs on the wall at the entrance to the meeting hall. He read the list of 38 names on the plaque.

"How many of them are apprentices, dad?" he asked.

"Twenty-two."

His voice acquired an edge. "I suppose you have filled up the local with guys to take our places?"

"No, you see, son, the National Apprenticeship System takes care of that. All you fellows were indentured to the business manager when the new plan was adopted, and under that plan only a limited number may be indentured, which includes you boys now in the armed forces. Go ahead and rub the Axis nations off the map. There'll be jobs for all of you when you finish the job over there."

The members of the local were inclined to be suspicious of the apprenticeship system at first; dubious of the wisdom of sharing the responsibility of training electrical workers with the contractors. But that feeling is passing as they note the interest the employers' committee, headed by Mr. Bryant, is taking in the welfare of the boys. Besides those in the Army and Navy, the local has 15 apprentices who will be eligible to join the school classes which will start in September.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Editor: On April 22, Local No. 173 gave a smoker for its members and crew workers here at the United States Naval Air Base to celebrate the forty-second year of the charter, which was issued April 12, 1901. At the same time eight of the members were given 20-year buttons.

Throughout the evening about 60 attended, but when it came time to take the pictures only about 32 were present.

I am enclosing two pictures of the group, one is marked showing the names of the men and the various locals they belong to. We would like to have pictures in the WORKER if possible.

We would like to know if we can get a new charter if we send the old one in, as it has gone through two fires and is fading, also how much it will cost. Please let us know so we can send it in right away as we have moved into a new building and would like to have it look nice and new.

We have had around 70 working here at the Air Base since the first of January, 1943. The job will be completed about the middle of August or the first of September.

Our new address is 112 East Main Street, Second Floor, Ottumwa, Iowa, having moved from 228½ East Second Street.

Editor's Note: Due to lack of space the pictures cannot be used. Sorry!

ALVIN MOORE, Acting B. M.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: Local Union No. 205, in cooperation with other shop craft organizations in the Detroit Local Federation, has succeeded in carrying the fight against a seven-day straight-time work schedule to a satisfactory conclusion. Delays in reaching an agreement almost caused a work stoppage of all the crafts on the New York Central in the Detroit area. However, within a couple of hours of the deadline on July 3, System Federation officers got word of the settlement to the Detroit membership and everything worked out all right.

There is one issue which has not yet reached a satisfactory arrangement, however. The wage increase demand which has been messed up by Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, has broken the morale of railroad workers in Detroit.

There has never been a more listless, apathetic group of workmen than those who are now charged with the responsibility of running America's railroads. Their standard of living has been lowered to a dangerous degree. Now, when the nation most needs the spirit and loyalty to duty that is a tradition among railroads, irresponsible bureaucrats in Washington, with authority to over-rule deliberate government bodies, have upset the machinery established by the President of the United States to settle the issue.

The workers are just plain disgusted with the whole business, and many wish and wait to be properly released so that they might fare somewhat better in the turmoil of raising commodity prices. Others spend a lot of time kicking themselves for wasting so many years building seniority and planning a life of security while other less responsible workmen manage to stay "above water" in the struggle for existence.

It's about time railroad organizations took off their kid gloves and re-established themselves as leaders of the labor movement.

W. F. INGRAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: The local's softball team has given a very good account of itself, and is going to play, I am sure, in the semi-finals, and we hope to get in the finals also.

By now our picnic is history, held on Saturday, July 10, at Gutzweilers Grove, located on Blue Rock Pike out in Mt. Airy. In the afternoon we had a hard rain for about an hour, but that didn't keep a swell crowd from coming out and having a swell time. All the golden suds you wanted to drink, all the ice cream and soft drinks for the children, plus games and races for the children, gave a splendid good time for each and every one. Having served as chairman of the picnic committee, I wish to express my thanks to all the splendid co-workers who worked so well on the committee, thereby making it a great success from the financial end as well as a good time for all. Thanks again to our fine committee.

Again I am sorry to have to report two deaths in our midst. One is William Slater (on pension), who was a member of Local No. 212 for many years. Bill went to his final rest about the middle of July. The other is Mr. Satzger, Sr., the father of Joseph Satzger, one of our Brother members. We of Local No. 212 send our heartfelt sympathy to their bereaved families. May their souls rest in peace, now and forever.

Again we speak our wish for the complete recovery of Carl Voellmecke.

And to all our boys who are in military service, here and abroad, we send our best wishes for your welfare and safe return to your families and ourselves.

We here in Cincinnati are still working strong and hope we can continue to do so for some time to come.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor: Greetings to all Brothers of this International, and especially to those Brothers of L. U. No. 226 who are working on various jobs throughout the country.

At the regular meeting July 7 the new officers were installed, including: President, Virgil Graham; vice president, Clarence Johnson; recording secretary, Harold Bates; financial secretary and business manager, Roy



Kaye Dengler
MARINES



Margaret Vaughn
WAVES

L. U. No. 1049 puts forth its candidate, Sister Margaret Vaughn, as the first of our membership to join the WAVES. She was inducted February 4, 1943. However, if any I. B. E. W. girl should be able to prove a prior induction date, Local No. 1049 has another claim "perfectly obvious by the enclosed photo, that we have contributed one of the best-looking WAVES in the service."

L. U. No. 125 is mourning the loss of "one of the sweetest little bundles of office efficiency that ever struck a trial balance or typed a hard-boiled business manager's epistles." Kaye Dengler, their office secretary, has joined the MARINES.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Lewis; treasurer, Elmer Davis; executive board, W. F. Dowling, Al Sutton, Guy Albright, Roy Lewis, Harold Bates, Elmer Davis, Ed Wettingel.

To last year's officers we give a vote of appreciation for their loyal service and actions taken for the good of our union.

We have a report that in the near future all organized labor groups are going to buy War Bonds. Gentlemen, let's invest in America and show everyone just how big we are.

PHIL MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor: Local No. 259, of Salem, had their meeting in June, nominated their new officers for the coming two years—and all the old standbys were elected. The officers are: Thomas McCarthy, president and business manager; Charles Thompson, vice president; Patrick J. Dean, recording secretary; Roy Canney, financial secretary; Horace Sargent, treasurer; Richard Fisher, executive board member; Leon V. Procter, press secretary.

Being new at this last job, I hardly know what to say, but will try to keep the BROTHERHOOD posted on the doings of Local No. 259. Don't suppose we'll have much news as it is a small local.

The election night in July was one of the hottest of the season, so we did the business quickly, elected our officers and adjourned for liquid refreshment (coke to you).

We generally have a yearly picnic, which is a great thing for morale, but because of so many boys in the war, the gas situation—to say nothing of point rationing—picnics are out this year. Instead we plan a get-together at one of the regular meetings, and have a general good-fellowship time. We've had a little work on defense but it has quieted down now, some of the members going into shipyard work.

LEON V. (TINY) PROCTER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: Well, here I go again, being reappointed to the position as the local's snoop,

as I am sometimes called. I will try to give the Brothers the best I have. Local No. 271 is setting up a school for electrical workers for utility defense; this is part of the civilian defense setup for Wichita. In case of an air raid, the Brothers are detailed to hospitals, fire stations, etc. This, I think, should be followed by every local of the I. B. E. W., if the local has not such a setup. About 150 members of this local are certified for this civilian defense.

The Boeing job is fast coming to a close, and the housing job is folded up except picking up the loose strings. We have no sickness to report at this time. Bud Farriss returned home after about a year in Pearl Harbor; he is looking fine, but says that he sure is glad to be home again, and by the way, he took on a bride on returning to the mainland. Good luck, Bud! Sammy Copeland was so worried the other day about the pay checks his wife took away from him that he hung a bedroom fixture in the kitchen and hung the porch light in the hall. He was O.K. the next day. We all have days like that.

Had a letter from Brother Jay Stewart. Says he's well and would like to hear from any of the Brothers who care to write. Says he will answer them all if possible. Brother Jay is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Write the local for his correct address. See you next month.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor: Greetings to all the members of L. U. No. 323 who are scattered all over the length and breadth of the land. "Jimmie" will answer your letters as soon as he can get caught up with some of his home work. His desk is piled high and yours may be on the bottom.

Every bad is for some good: At the recent session of the state legislature more anti-labor bills were presented and passed than at any other session. This has stirred organized labor in the state to a united front. On June 27, several hundred delegates of Florida labor unions in and out of the A. F. of L. and scores of labor's key men throughout the Southeast met at Tampa, Fla., to plan a united state-wide campaign to popularize their cause. A committee was formed and it has started to function, and how!

Work here is not very plentiful, but for the few members who are here the changes and new additions to the various camps and Army and Navy posts keep them fairly busy. Some of our members are taking quite a "beating" in order to keep the home fires burning. But they are like the story of the "Plodders"—Don't worry too much if you are not classed as "brilliant." The road is filled with clever men who started out with a spurt, but lacked stamina to finish. Their places have been taken by the patient, unshowy plodders who never know when to quit.

Some of our members are getting up in the world; just got a letter from "Chris" Lotz, instructor on a new B-25 bomber, flying all over the country.

To conserve space, will not go into postwar program, but postwar policies cannot be established—until victory is won!

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor: As the saying goes, "better late than never" is no excuse, but I do feel like a bee's first cousin.

Regular monthly meeting of Local No. 327 was held on June 11, 1943, at 8 p. m., in Moose Hall, Dover. The meeting was called to order by Brother Hampton T. Roe, vice president. At this time our members elected new officers. Those elected are as follows: Presi-

dent, Walter Jarret; vice president, Thomas Luff; recording secretary, Kenneth Ball; financial secretary, Raymond Klase; treasurer, Wayne Sandborne; business manager, Edward Walsh; members of executive board, Harold Du Bois and Bessie Rathmill.

In my last article I reported that we have many new members in our local. These new members are the office force in our company.

We are very proud of them and we will sincerely try to help them make a success of their new venture.

Two very well-liked boys of our local have been ill and out of work for some time. They are President Walter Jarret and Brother William Sparling. Walter Jarret has been confined to his home for several months and we hope to see him back again soon. William Sparling had a very serious operation in June and is back to work now and is pretty well. Good luck to Walter and Bill.

SIMPSON WOLFE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor: I regret to report that ex-Brother J. D. Baker passed away on Saturday, July 10, 1943, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Baker, a native of Charlton, Kent, England, came to Canada when a boy and started work with the Bell Telephone Co. in 1902 as an inspector, and joined the staff of the Alberta Government Telephones in 1906. In 1929 he became general manager, and Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones. He was president of the Telephone Association from 1934-36 and director of the Trans-Canada Telephone System at the time of his death; also president of the Professional Engineers of Alberta and a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He won the Military Cross in the first Great War. He served with the Canadian Engineers and Canadian Signal Corps.

The late ex-Brother J. D. Baker was a charter member of Local No. 348. The charter was issued January 30, 1905, which indicates he was one of the pioneers of the I. B. E. W. as well as the telephone business. With both young and old who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance he was held in high esteem. Our sincere sympathy is with those he has left behind. His son is serving as an officer in the Signals overseas.

The officers-elect of Local No. 348 for the next two years were duly installed at our last regular meeting held Wednesday, July 14, 1943. For the benefit of the boys who can't get in to the meetings the officers are as follows: President, Brother Andrew Park; vice president, Brother F. C. Bell; recording secretary, Brother E. O. Pinnell; financial secretary, Brother F. W. Keyte; treasurer, Brother T. W. Harling.

Since we amended our charter to take in class "B" members it was deemed advisable to amend our local by-laws, and our new by-laws, duly approved by our international president, arrived in time to be dealt with at our last meeting, and it has been decided to have copies printed immediately so that every member may have a copy. We urge every member to see that he gets his copy and reads it.

Compared with some locals, No. 348 is still small fry, but during the three terms just completed as recording secretary, I have had the pleasure of seeing our membership almost doubled and this is not due to influx on any particular war project.

Brothers J. Lamb and Duncan Henderson have announced their intention of retiring in the near future.

International Vice President E. Ingles has just informed us we have an organizer in Western Canada—better late than never. Now is the time to organize and prepare for the postwar period. We can assure International Vice President Ingles that his ap-

pointee, Brother Gardner Lewis, will receive a cordial welcome by our locals and Brothers wherever he comes in contact with them in Alberta.

O. GARDNER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: If there had been one less Canadian press secretary fulfilling his duty in the June issue of the JOURNAL, there would not have been any letters at all from Canada. What's the matter, Canada? Are you shy? You can be sure of at least two people reading your letter, the editor, who gets paid to do it, and yourself, to see if they spelled your name right.

I have met many members of other locals in Toronto lately who would appreciate hearing from their home local. Give them the gossip of your meetings. It's time they get their personal news from the folks back home about the pups, the kids and the hay, but you can keep up their interest in union matters at home if you correspond regularly.

By the time this is read, Brothers Farquhar, Shaw and Cockrane will be in Quebec City attending the Trades and Labour Congress convention, along with yours truly. With the husky help of Bill and Gord, I shouldn't have so much trouble getting Shaw out of bed this time.

Brothers Davidson, Martel and Waddington are reported on the sick list at the time of writing. When President Dent gets his sick committee rolling we hope to be able to visit our under-the-weather pals a little oftener.

Brother Jimmie Lummiss made the jump to a journeyman recently. Best of luck, Jim! Follow in the footsteps of your dad and you won't miss.

Reginald Matson, Jr., has joined the Air Force. He will have to stick those long legs of his out through the propeller. There won't be room in the cockpit for them.

Well, as the weather is hot and the hour late, if you folks will excuse me I'll just look in the ice box and see that the bottles have the union label on them. I'll let you know next month.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor: Labor Day, September 6, 1943, will be another day of war. American labor will be producing in an all-out effort to deliver the knock-out punch to the two remaining Axis partners, Adolph and Tojo. We will be producing for our armies in the field and the boys in the air and on the seas.

Labor Day, 1942, was distinguished by labor's pledge that "Free Labor Will Win." How well we have done during the past year history will tell. In the building trades thousands of workers have congregated in various areas and by their speed and skill built great training camps for Army and Navy personnel. New factories have been built, existing plants have been converted and enlarged. All this labor has been performed by members of the building trades who have traveled hundreds of miles to the site of these projects to supply the demand for skilled labor.

In July, 1941, the Building and Construction Trades became a party to the stabilization agreement signed with the various government agencies. At that time prices were normal, the cost of living was about on a par with the income of the various building trades workers. During the months elapsed since July, 1941, the trend of living costs has advanced steadily upward until today cost of living is steadily advancing. On June 1, 1943, workers' food costs were up on the average

of 8 per cent over June of last year, and in many cities the cost of living had advanced 15 to 25 per cent or more. Some items were up in excess of the average; eggs 40 per cent, pork 30 per cent, butter 35 per cent, sugar 15 per cent.

Today unless the cost of living is stabilized we may expect wages to be overshadowed by rapid living cost increases. Such rapid increases in costs of the necessities of living can bring only one thing, inflation. The working man knows only too well what inflation has in store for us. Many of us remember the days of World War I when the rate of wages could not rise fast enough to keep up with living costs. Then at last came the collapse in 1921 when all the gains labor had attained were swept away in wage cuts and unemployment. I am sure none of us will forget the unemployment, the hunger, sickness and despair of the early 1930's. It has been proved that inflation is always followed by depression, the losses to labor being huge from unemployment and wage cuts.

To prevent inflation today is the problem, and to solve the problem is to control prices. Wages are stabilized, why are not prices controlled by government edict? We admit, to control prices is an exceedingly hard task. The prices in the United States are fixed by millions of people. Prices may be raised any day and raised again the next day, if it costs more to make or there happens to be a shortage. A higher price for wool means a higher cost for clothing; this requires a higher wage for the man who buys a suit and a higher cost for the man who pays the wage. Therefore the price raise, once started, gathers momentum. This paves the way for carpet-baggers and speculators who profit by advancing the inflation.

The sure way to stop the price juggernaut is for the government to freeze all prices and wages, to prohibit all price and wage increases. This, of course, means denying workers any improvement in their wage income, but it does not hinder employers' profits.

The harder way is cooperative price control or administered prices. All serious price increases are examined by a government administrator to find the reason for such increases and he in turn fixes a ceiling or top price which he deems to be just to all parties concerned. This plan can succeed only if business men, laborers, consumers, all groups cooperate with the government in making all effort to prevent price increases, and if the government has power to enforce the price ceilings it sets and prevent price profiteering. This task would be almost impractical without the cooperation of American business.

Price control of any kind means a change in our free economy; labor knows that inflation can be far worse than fair price controls; and the way being tried by our government is much more in keeping with our free enterprise system and allows much more opportunity to labor than freezing prices and wages.

To be continued next month

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor: The month of roses and the Fourth of July will have gone by when this letter is read. It is also the time of elections in our Brotherhood. We had three contests in our local. Brother Tash, a veteran of many battles, was defeated by Gus Seaberg, and I was defeated for vice president. The new officers are: Seaberg, president; Mace, vice president; Oliver, financial secretary and business manager; Dalton, treasurer; Forrest, recording secretary, and for the executive board, Tash and Bertram. It was disappointing to

the defeated candidates, but no doubt they will support the new officers to the best of their ability. Some of us lost face, apparently, but the faces we lost never will be missed.

Work in New England is very poor at this writing. Some of our boys and myself are working on the Remington Arms job in Lowell, and here is a copy of last week's deductions with one day out, gross earnings, \$63.75—Old age, \$.64; War Bonds, \$6; victory tax, \$2.60. Add to this transportation, \$4; union assessment, \$2. Saturday night I drank a full bottle of beer and bought a sack of peanuts and didn't get home till 10 o'clock.

Every one is planting victory gardens here. My youngest boy planted about 75 geraniums. He doesn't like tomatoes. I think we'll be eating weed soup this winter. I planted corn in the window boxes.

At present I am working with Harry Fry. He should be in Hollywood. Harry says he asked his wife for a kiss and she said (quote) No (unquote). Another one of his: One electrician to another, "I see you buried your wife." Second jerk, "I had to, she died." And still another: "The train stopped with a jerk and the jerk got off." I trust Harry won't have to go back in the dog house for this. And with that I'll say adieu.

ED MCINERNEY, R. S.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor: Local No. 429 is still in operation as usual, following the recent election of officers and continuing its achievements in local War Bond drives. Recently the local union went above the limits in subscription by 100 per cent, enabling the purchase of a sub chaser, which incidentally is built in Nashville and electrically fitted by our own members.

Another recent achievement is the victory for the long-sought organizing of the Bridge Company employees which can be justly credited to the efforts of our own members during associations while working with a subcontractor. To date we are still working on a signed contract but have secured an election for representation and won by a close 90 per cent.

We were very much pleased to receive the following letter from the electrical superintendent on one of our jobs that has been running about a year. The letter is self-explanatory:

"The curtain has almost gone down on the construction of the Dale Hollow Dam at Cellna, Tenn. As I linger in the background watching the workers fade from sight, traveling to other fields of duty, I am naturally thinking of the history of the job.

"As I review the records it is indeed gratifying to find them completely free from noted errors charged to the electrical department. This, of course, includes all possible factors which could cause delays, such as the inability of the workmen to perform their duties, individual or group grievances, unwillingness to cooperate with other departments, or the lack of training to practice safety.

"In connection with this, two factors are outstanding: First, an average crew of 19 electricians worked every day, including Sundays, 19 continuous months without a single lost-time accident. This record is worthy of the highest words of praise. Second, the relations on the job between employer and employees were union closed shop, meaning that the employer agreed to abide by the rules and regulations of the union, and the unions likewise agreed to perform such duties as the job might require electrically. In these respects, the working relations were diligently adhered to. As a result all disputes, which were few and minor in nature, were settled on the job without requiring the intervention of either

managing factors of the employer or employees.

"For the close cooperation which has made this excellent record possible, I respectfully wish to thank Local Union No. 429, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, and paramourly your business manager, Theo Loftis.

"Very truly yours,

"THOMAS F. O'MARA,
"Supt. of the Mechanical and Electrical
Dept., Morrison-Knudsen Company."

The following officers were elected as representatives of our local union at our recent election: J. O. Boyd, president; B. K. Williamson, vice president; O. C. Walls, recording secretary; W. B. Doss, financial secretary; Herman C. Potts, treasurer; Ted P. Loftis, business manager; Walter Pullman, R. E. Llewellyn, Sam Lewis, A. R. Green, William A. Walker and L. V. McCoy, executive board (L. V. McCoy and John S. Fields tied; and your writer promises to preserve the honor and duties of press secretary, hoping for the cooperation of all members here, out of town and abroad.

PAUL W. PYLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: Local Union No. 558 has finished with its election and installation of officers. Now, under the leadership our members have said is best, we are looking forward to two more years of standing solidly behind those men who are giving their all that we may continue to have the privilege of choosing our leaders. All hope, and many of us believe, those years will see the end of the aggressors who would enslave all mankind. However, our fighting men cannot bring this about without our support. Their lot is to give. Ours is to pay. Let us not hold back our dollars where their needs are concerned.

Now to a report on the election. In recognition of his six years of splendid, conscientious and able service, President Daniel was returned to the presidency for another term. Brother J. C. White, his opponent, led the body in expressions of pleasure at the reelection of Brother Daniel. Brother White was returned to his post on the executive board.

Brother O. E. Farley who, in his quiet, unobtrusive way, has filled the office of vice president flawlessly, was reelected. We have no better man for that job.

Brother George Jackson could not be replaced by even so good and able a worker as his opponent, Brother John Graham, and so was returned to the offices of business manager and financial secretary. It seems the opinion of this membership is they just don't want their contacts with the outside in any hands other than those very capable ones of Brother Jackson.

With almost half a million dollars of the local's funds having passed through his hands during his years in office, and without one error, Brother W. R. Bloss was reelected treasurer, without opposition. That record speaks for Brother Bloss.

Brother C. E. Allen, a former recording secretary, was elected to that office again. Our records will still be well kept. Brother Joe Stutts, the retiring recording secretary, declined the nomination for reelection and was reelected to the executive board.

Brothers J. O. Brown and T. L. Hamm, along with Brothers White and Stutts, were reelected, while Brother F. A. Cantrell is the new member on the executive board. We know the board's work will be as ably handled as in the past.

Brothers J. S. Brock, Guy E. Acker and J. B. Fields will stand guard to uphold the standards of the union man. They will handle the duties of the examining board.

I hope this report will reach our members in the armed services of our country, and elsewhere. May that work soon end, and you will return to sit with us again; you and your needs are always uppermost in our minds.

To all other Brothers we send greetings.

LEE COUCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: Nearly everyone believes that winning the war is of most importance now, but it is of equal importance that this be the last war. The time has come when the people of the world should have intelligence enough to settle all their differences in a world court where all races would be represented as all our United States are represented in Washington.

It would be a very simple matter to police an unarmed world, with all nations participating.

There are those who say that there is too much difference between the races and that there would be too many conflicting ideas for a stable world government. There were conflicting ideas between our states after the Civil War, and yet nearly everyone admits that we are all much better off now than we would be divided.

There are people from many countries living in New York City, to some extent each in their own districts, who would periodically go to war with each other, but for a stable government over the whole. We had an example of that in Detroit not long ago. The same thing might be said of the people of India.

Another objection to the United States joining in such an agreement is that it has been tried and didn't work. There was a time when the same thing was said about the automobile and the airplane.

The idea that America is too good to deal with the rest of the world on an equal footing, or that we are a super race, is wrong. The America first or me first idea is founded on conceit, greed and selfishness and will in the end spell disaster for any country adopting it.

It is not in the least any of our business what form of government another country may have. That need not affect for one minute the possibility of our joining with them in an agreement to disarm and all live in peace.

A few years ago world unity and world peace might have been advocated primarily as a humanitarian movement, but under present world conditions the main reason is self-preservation. We can't take the risk of being licked next time even if we spent everything on armaments as Germany has done. We might have lost this war but for a trend of events beyond our control, and we haven't won it yet. Some observers think Germany is very happy about our internal fighting and will hold on, waiting for the U. S. to break up internally as France did; and we are certainly headed that way now.

To those of us who remember when the workweek was from 60 to 84 hours, great changes in the social and economic life of our country have taken place. These changes were always fought bitterly by the reactionaries and fomenters of discord just like they are today by those who call anyone trying to better the lot of man a "starry-eyed visionary" and "seeker after Utopia." In spite of these obstructionists the world advances. The next few years will bring greater changes than the last. Our children will look back on these days of war with disgust as we look back on the days of burning witches.

Today our world is growing smaller through our present mode of communication and

transportation. It will soon be almost as if the whole world lived in one town.

Our most able statesmen, of varying beliefs in other matters, agree and advocate above everything else the idea of an international tribunal for world disarmament and universal peace. It will come. Let's have it now and save our children from World War No. 3.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Editor: Again, I am to be the reporter for L. U. No. 669. Did not know of it until our new president, "Big Tim" Williams, informed me of said appointment. Yes, Dad carries on, in place of "Kenny."

Every one seems to be able to keep busy. I imagine our boys in the service have received their \$5 cigaret money order—the results of every member's diligent efforts at bond selling. Right here I'd like to say hello and carry on to you fellows, even if you are in the deep South Pacific or near to home, from every man back here trying to carry on in your places.

Our good recording secretary, Miller, has been succeeded by another good one, Ira Free. Harry Wagner (old reliable), financial, stayed on the job. Henry ("Hank") Walker, business manager, and Carl Wilson, treasurer, are also carryovers, so I guess the local appreciated their fine work and efforts and time given to us for the good and welfare of all of us.

We wish our new and old officers to know that L. U. No. 669 as a body will continue to assist and support them and our international officers, 100 per cent, as we have always done in the past.

I failed to mention our new vice president, Earl Sturgeon, who, I am sure, can and will assist our worthy new president, Tim Williams.

Our annual picnic will be held in a couple of weeks. It will be conservative, but we feel a little get-together once in a while is good for everyone. Again, men, keep in behind the wheel—buy bonds—watch for chiselers, and help all of our men in the service to get it over with—and come back home.

W. F. DALIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: L. U. No. 697 recently entertained the delegates of our Indiana State Association. Our convention was held at our Hammond, Ind., headquarters and after the convention the delegates were entertained by our local at a banquet at one of the well-known eating places in Hammond.

Not all delegates of Indiana could attend our convention, due to war conditions, but we did have a good representative attendance and business was taken care of in an efficient manner. We have a very good state association.

Our annual summer picnic was held August 1, as per schedule and any of our members who could not attend missed a good day of fun and frolic.

We have recently been told by our local electrical inspectors that the old knob and tube wiring system will again be the thing until after the war. The reason being given is that our local contractors are unable to get steel conduit.

Well, boys, especially some of our old "knob busters," get out the old boring machines, wipe off the cobwebs, and oil 'em up, and don't forget the carpenters' aprons to hold the knobs.

I read that the Anaconda Co. had three of their officials fined \$10,000 each for cheating on wire inspections. Well, I suppose their company paid the fines, what does that small

amount of money mean to a multimillion dollar corporation anyway? Judge Slick (good chance for a wise-crack) of the court here in Hammond doubtless figuratively patted the boys on their backs and told them to go and sin no more.

No matter how many good young American boys' lives may have been endangered on account of a breakdown in some jungle communication system, these fines in the opinion of "Hizzoner" settled everything.

I wonder what would have happened to an I. B. E. W. member if he had been involved in this mess? He probably would have been given a life sentence or shot at sunrise. Yes, these big business officials say that labor is slowing down the war effort, but let them clean their back yards before accusing the workers.

I read that another company, the Sandusky Foundry and Machinery Co., of Sandusky, Ohio, just got slapped by Uncle Sam to the tune of \$80,000 in fines for defrauding the government.

I should think that some of these corporations would try honesty and find out if it doesn't pay better profits.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor: It has been some time since we have had an article in the JOURNAL due to the fact that our past press secretary is very busy these days with his work, Civilian Defense, and helping to raise a bouncing baby boy. Congratulations, Wayne! They have asked me to write the JOURNAL, saying that I as business manager, have more time on my hands than they. Ha, Ha! How about it, business managers?

Work has been holding out and all our boys are working at the present time; however, construction work at the utilities has slowed up some. Some 35 of our members are serving in the armed forces. We wish them God-speed and the best of luck. Brother Myles D. Makemson was home on furlough from the South Pacific area. He is in the Seabees. At present he is recuperating at the San Diego Naval Hospital. Brother James E. Pickett was also home recently. Our City Light construction superintendent, Harry W. Pickett, had a swell party for them. I'll guarantee you that they all had a swell time.

Perhaps some of the old-timers would like to know that Brother Harry Pickett has been recently appointed construction superintendent at the City Light and Power. He has carried his card in the I. B. E. W. for over 25 years. The boys tell me that he's a grand guy to work for and we wish him the best of luck.

Speaking of the City Light and Power, we just completed negotiations on a new agreement. All the boys received a five-cent increase in general, which makes the linemen \$1.35 per hour, powerhouse journeymen \$1.27 per hour. We also signed a new agreement with the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company on January 1, 1943, which went through the War Labor Board, granting a 5 to 20 per cent increase, retroactive.

We see by the JOURNAL that International Representative James E. Reilly is working down East. We envy you fellows. "Jim" is a go-getter. He has done some fine work in our territory, especially in and around Marion, Ind., and Detroit. We know he won't let you boys down and we wish him the very best of luck.

Brother Tom Pillars, of the Phone Company, is laid up with a broken shoulder. A speedy recovery, Tom! Clarence Boren, from the City Light powerhouse, had an appendectomy recently but is up and around now.

Well, boys, this is my first attempt at

writing the JOURNAL. I'm asking all of you to come to your meetings more often, buy bonds and let's keep conditions and wages for our buddies over there who will be home soon.

GUY HALL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: We are now in the seventh month of 1943 and many important events have taken place. The completion of the African campaign crowned our army with glory in their magnificent job in driving the Axis forces out of Africa. We are now in the second phase of the great battle for Europe. The occupation of Sicily is nearing its final stage. On the eastern battle front the hard-hitting Russian Army, after stopping the German Army's summer offensive, has started an offensive of their own and if all reports are true, and I have no doubt that they are, Hitler's army will be on the defensive from now on; not only so, but it looks as if the Russians intend to finish Germany this year. If this is so just think of the lives that will be saved in our army! However, we should not underestimate the importance of this offensive, neither should we become too optimistic, for our fighting forces have a long fight ahead of them.

In my last article I introduced the subject of political science. I did this in all sincerity because I was conscious of the fact that this subject would receive a great deal of our attention from now on. Under our constitution, the national government is divided into three branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. However, experience of every democratic nation in the world shows that the legislative, whatever its blunders or weaknesses may be, is the one which is closest to the people and most jealous of the people's rights. Dictators of the modern type which I recall—Hitler and Mussolini—first smashed the trade union movement, wiped out parliament and transformed it to a rule by a few picked leaders, assumed complete control. This was the end of freedom for the peoples of Germany and Italy. Divide and rule. No sooner were those peoples disfranchised when storm troopers were let loose throughout the country, spreading race hatred. There is no need to go into the history of this despotic rule, for events have proved too well their aims.

It is very encouraging to read in "LABOR" a plan devised by the Railway Labor Executives' Association in Washington, who have taken the lead to have every worker and his family register and go to the polls next year. This is a very important step forward. Preparations for 1944 are therefore an integral part of the home front of the war effort which must be made now, not next year. Legislative committees, such as we have in our local, will have a positive value, be a guiding spearhead under the sign of unity for victory. It is not a question of right wing versus left wing. It is not New Deal against Old Deal.

Every railway worker, and every eligible member of his family will register and go to the polls next year, if plans formulated by the Railway Labor Executives' Association in Washington recently prove effective. In and out of the railroad industry, these unions have between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 members in the United States. With their wives and adult members of their families—to say nothing of their friends—here is a potential army of 5,000,000 American voters, living in every state and practically every congressional district between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The association is stressing registration, realizing that unless a worker is registered, he can't vote.

Among the steps agreed upon are the following: (1) National and state legislature

representatives of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations will compile information concerning all state and local registration laws, so that workers may be informed on how and when they must register. (2) All journals of the organizations and the railroad workers' newspaper, "LABOR," are to be asked to cooperate in publicizing the drive and in carrying educational material.

(3) Machinery will be set up at once, reaching down into locals and lodges, to effectively assist members of the unions, eligible members of their families and their friends to get their names on the registration list.

In the words of Thomas C. Cashen, president of the switchmen and also chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, "This is one of the most important moves ever sponsored by the Railroad Labor organization."

Our foes are boasting that they are fashioning new and heavier manacles for organized labor. That may be considered fair warning that they contemplate the destruction of the labor movement.

Brothers, we cannot sit by and allow those enemies of organized labor to use the national and state legislatures to destroy our organizations that have taken us years to build.

In this nation-wide campaign to register every railroad worker and his family in preparation for the 1944 elections, it is vital that the whole network of locals, legislative committees, local federations, system federations, state legislative boards of the Standard Railroad Unions become active and conscious of the importance in taking a part in carrying the message to all their friends to register so that they can vote in 1944. Let us have a victory on the home front.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 807, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Editor: It has been some time since you have received any news from this local and, therefore, I will try to submit a little news. This correspondent has been very busy in view of the fact that I succeeded Brother R. E. Cline as general chairman for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Kansas City Southern, and was reelected at our System Council convention, held in Sedalia, Mo., on May 24. This convention was one of the best and most constructive we have had.

Local No. 807 is one of the locals where all of our men belong to the 100 per cent club, that is we are subscribing 10 per cent to War Bonds. We have had several of our Brothers go into the armed services. Brother R. A. Bland is chief electrician in the Navy C. B. Brother G. L. Smith is electrician's mate, C. B.; Brother W. H. Haine, electrician's mate, C. B.; Brother Gerald Lyons, apprentice electrician, U. S. Navy; Brother W. M. Gehring, U. S. Air Corps; Brother Fred Lacey, electrician apprentice, U. S. Navy.

We have also received several new members to our local and have increased our membership. Brother Paul Schmitt has been off sick for several months and now has made application for his railroad retirement. It is with deepest regret that I submit to you the report of the death of Brother George J. Grange.

C. E. HARRISON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor: We want to take this means to express our sympathy to Local No. 479 in the loss of a real union man, Brother O. A. Walker, and to Mrs. Walker in the loss of her husband. We cannot recall knowing a harder worker or a more persistent worker for the cause of unionism. The I. B. E. W. will long miss Brother Walker for what he did and for what he stood — the I. B. E. W. always.

Our local is progressing very nicely, every one at work with many of the boys on distant defense jobs, while others are located here, and last but by no means least, we have many of our members in the armed forces in far away places.

We are having a little trouble in getting the boys to attend our local meetings, but I guess the hot weather and gas rationing keeps some of them away. We should try to attend meetings as often as possible for there are and will be many anti-union bills coming up in the various government agencies, city, county, state and federal, and these should be watched very closely during these times of turmoil. Just because labor is being paid fairly decent wages at present is no guarantee that we can maintain these conditions after the war unless we ourselves do a little planning for the postwar era.

I am sure that many very good ideas, intentions and would be "motions" go to naught because they are made on a line truck or at the barn and maybe just on the sidewalk, instead of in the union hall at the local meeting. Think it over, boys, and then come out to the next regular meeting.

There is not any real big news at present — and since I am getting so very hot while writing I'll just say — buy bonds, and so-long.

W. A. HARRISON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Following the certification of this local and L. U. No. 1064, in Richmond, Va., by the NLRB as bargaining agent for the manual employees of the Virginia Electric and Power Co., we are drafting a tentative contract as rapidly as possible and hope to be able to submit it for negotiation early in August.

With the excellent guiding of Representative J. E. Reilly we hope to submit one of the finest utility contracts in the country. The results of the negotiations remains to be seen but we are very hopeful. We are aware that this is one of the hardest utilities in the country to deal with.

I would like to say that Representative W. E. Sayers was on the properties for the first half of the year organizing and securing certification of the locals, and he did a splendid job indeed. Any local securing his services on any of their future problems will be very fortunate.

I'm happy to report that the \$37,000,000 bond drive to name a cruiser the "Norfolk" was oversubscribed. I hope that all the other cities participating in this drive do as well.

Labor here is grateful to President Green and the A. F. of L. for their efforts to have prices rolled back. We in Norfolk are still watching a gradual rise in prices and wonder when the peak will be reached.

With a hearty wish for the continued progress and success of our good Brothers everywhere,

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1000, MARION, IND.

Editor: This is the first article to appear in the JOURNAL of the happenings of the local. We hope to make the future articles more interesting for the members.

The plans for the picnic to be held in August are practically completed. The following members were appointed by President Huey to act as the committee: Kenneth Carl, Roy (Fat) Gray, John Ellis, Blake Thompson and Dorothea Terwilliger. We are planning on a very large day.

Newt Carl, our genial treasurer, announces the purchase of five \$1,000 War Bonds by Local No. 1000. Nice going, members!

Business Manager "Fatso" Brookshire is in there pitchin' every day.

Those who are entitled to vacations on the first and second shifts have had their vacations. The third shift will get theirs in August.

FLOYD MCGEATH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: Recently at a regular meeting the following members were presented with 25-year gold lapel buttons by the local union: William McCanta, C. U. Smith, J. A. Byrd, L. W. Kennedy, E. J. Rotton, Joe Watson, Sam Barron and W. A. Vaughn. Each of these members gave a short talk, relating various experiences that have happened over this short period of years, many of them not of the most pleasant nature. Most of them worked on jobs under very adverse circumstances and were advised by some of their employers that they had no place for men belonging to labor organizations. However, these men kept trudging along, sometimes laughing at the remarks that were cast about organized labor and thinking of the cards they were carrying in their pickets, and at times being run off of jobs for their organizing efforts. In our opinion these men are the pioneers of organized labor and are largely responsible for the better working conditions and salaries we are receiving today.

We have just gone through the stage of what is commonly known as lining up a job. The Army Hospital at Okmulgee, Okla., was agreed to be built by 100 per cent organized labor with Cowan and Norton Construction Co. The job got under way and was progressing rather nicely until North Texas Construction Co., a subcontractor who is unfair and had the contract for the outside line work, came on the job. Pickets were put on the job and other craft refused to cross this picket line. This continued for more than three days and an agreement was reached whereby Mr. Stovall and his North Texas Construction Co. would move on and the line work was turned over to Harvel and Byrd, electrical contractors. Since that time we have placed the men on the job and everybody is happy about the whole thing.

A meeting was held at Langley, Okla., June 26, 1943, for the purpose of comparing wage rates in this vicinity by a wage board set up by order of the administrator for the G. R. D. A. as was discussed in an article in the June issue of the JOURNAL of ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Wages were recommended to Washington and we feel that a very friendly progressive step has been taken with this power project toward orderly labor relations.

Everett Jones and Homer Whitehead (both members of this local) lost their lives by drowning June 5, 1943, in the Grand River near Chouteau, Okla., while on duty for Riggs, Distler and Co., Inc. Their bodies were never recovered. May we extend our sincere sympathies to their families and their many friends. May God rest their souls.

JACK RILEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor: This is from Local No. 1067, Warren, Ohio, telephone operators. We haven't written anything for a while. But we are glad to report that the company accepted our agreement for the coming year.

We are also proud to present our new officers, as follows: President (third term), Jean Johnston; vice president, Dorothy Alden; recording secretary, Mrs. Arvaida Burbank; financial secretary, Vernadeau Moore; treasurer, Mrs. Sally Rhoda; business manager, Mrs. Effie Hutchison.

At this writing we have four operators in the armed services. Two Waves: Rhea Wonders (Seaman 1st class) and Lillian Baker. Thelma Parker was too young for the Amer-

ican Waac, so she is wearing the uniform of the Canadian Women's Army. Betty Copeland is awaiting call to the Marines training school.

We are still sending two boxes a week to men in the service and letters we have received are among our prize possessions.

Of course our traffic is very heavy. We haven't had any social times to speak of this summer, because we are all out for the war effort.

We will write you again next month.

VADA T. LALLY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Pfc. Bryce Ekberg, on short leave of absence from U. S. Army, stopped up to see his old haunts, WLOL, and to say hello to the gang. Bryce, ex-transmitter op, looked very healthy and brown. Must be the sunshine and Army food. Lt. Al Asch, Brother on leave of absence from KSTP, also in town for a few days and then off again for the real thing. Ralph Doggett of WDGW has entered the service. Which reminds me to reminisce a bit, inasmuch as this probably will be the last time I shall pound this mill as press secretary for Local No. 1216 for the duration.

Fifteen years in broadcast work, the last five and one-half years of which has been affiliated with the I. B. E. W.—Claude Skeldon originally organizing three of the broadcast stations here. Later, all five commercial broadcast stations becoming organized under Local No. 1216. Claude Skeldon, business manager of Local No. 292 (with which the first three stations' engineering personnel were affiliated as a "B" local), as energetic and loyal to labor as anyone could be, is always ready to lend a helping hand in the cause of labor and taught me a lot about unionism that has been most appreciated. The main regret that I will have is the wait to get even with Brother Neel McGinnis for the terrible beating he has given me on the golf links this year. Local No. 1216 being somewhat depleted of charter members at the present, will be looking forward to seeing all returned in the near future. Radio should really boom after the war and membership in Local No. 1216 along with it. Will be looking forward to rejoining the Brotherhood in the fine, strong local that No. 1216 has always been.

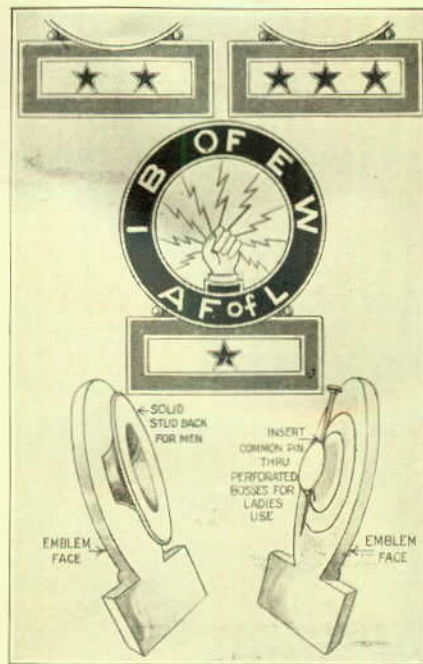
Brother Warren Fritzi at WMIN reports that he is temporarily working 88 hours a week, having taken on the musical director chores on a full-time basis of 40 hours per week in addition to his technical duties of 48 hours. All other technical personnel on 48 hour basis at WMIN.

WCCO transmitter plant personnel Brothers are still learning things about gardening. Reports from the victory garden troupe contains mention of the 50,000 grasshoppers (correction, 50 million grasshoppers) on hand to make their homes temporarily in the locality. Also that potato bugs like tomato leaves. Brother Ralph Lautzenheiser bought an out-board motor and then borrowed Brother Matt Walz's boat to try it out on. It worked fine. While gunning the motor to pull away from the dock, Ralph lost Matt's anchor in too-deep water.

A correction is in order re the names of those elected to the executive board of Local No. 1216 as listed in the July issue. Should have read: Henry Peterson, Fred DeBeaubien, George Jacobson, C. I. Olson, Warren Fritzi and Gene Brautigam.

Always enjoy all the articles, and especially the fine editorials in the JOURNAL.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor: By the time this reaches you, it will be old news, but here goes. At the regular election, considerable feeling was displayed, but all in good humor, and after the smoke of battle was cleared away the following victims were found sordid despairingly in the booby-hatch: President, yours truly; vice president, Pat Fry; recording secretary, Frank Parsons; financial secretary, George Luick; treasurer, "Bill" Scharlach; and executive board, "Boom-boom" Cannon, "Tony" Ligouri, and Bernie Neher. And on these puny shoulders rests the weight of labor in this local for two years! And our mistakes will be many, but if we learn by our mistakes, and by mistakes of those before us, it will be a better place to work two years from now. If that comes true, I for one will be happy. Enough flowers.

Following the business meeting, incidentally attended by Brother Hall from Mason City whom we welcomed, we adjourned to refreshments, planned well by Tony and Bernie, consisting of a heaping tray of sandwiches and a tub of iced glasses in the corner. A couple of hours later we broke up for it was nearly time to sign-on again, but everyone agreed we all had a good time, and I for one, think we should do it again soon. It helps break the monotony.

Oh yes—Buy War Bonds!

F. E. BARLETT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1283, WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.

Editor: W. J. Robinson, recording secretary of Local No. 1283, is leaving on his annual vacation for one month, starting last two weeks of July.

Brother Robinson is one of the veteran

Hydro Electric employees, a member of the Hydro Electric Quarter Century Club, foreman in the municipal department. I have seen our power system change from Detroit Edison 60-cycle power which was supplied from Detroit by cable under the Detroit River across to the town of Sandwich, which supplied cities and towns in Essex County only, to our present hydro electric power system (25 cycle) with all the modern equipment used today.

Also saw the changes from the days when linemen used a team of horses and a wagon to do linework, to the modern trucks that are used today.

My wife and I have moved into our new home at 2340 Fraser Avenue.

W. J. ROBINSON, P. S.

REA TANGLE

(Continued from page 305)

politically corrupt." Craig was forced to resign last spring by Mr. Slattery.

The story is a story of intrigue and grasp for power. Craig built a machine inside and outside of REA. He frankly stated that if a member of the REA staff failed to cooperate with him, Craig undertook to fire him. Here is the gist of Mr. Craig's plan as described by Mr. Becker:

"Purchasing groups would be set up. These groups will send to the central group all their orders for appliances and equipment and the central organization will buy from the manufacturers on bid or negotiated basis and send merchandise to the groups, allowing them a small commission, but they would sell to farmers at a considerably lower figure than other retail outlets. Payments would be extended over long periods at about 4 per cent. These groups would be their most important and loyal contacts with the public and absolute control over them would be secured through the commissions on merchandise. These local groups would be allowed to collect from 25 cents to 35 cents from each member of the cooperatives, of which 10 cents would be remitted to the central organization. This would give the central organization, which Craig proposed to control directly or indirectly, \$100,000 from membership fees alone. The country would be regionalized into 10 regions and staffed with personnel absolutely loyal to himself. This would give him absolute control of the field from the organizational, economic, and political angles. There would be no whisper in the field that he would not hear.

"Mr. Becker records that Craig went on with his elaboration and explained that through these purchasing groups and the central organization he and his associates would be in a position to control many congressional and several senatorial offices. They would have 1,000,000 members, which means about 4,000,000 votes. Further, they would have manufacturers doing millions of dollars worth of business with them and during the campaigns they could raise lots of money for their political friends from these sources. Craig explained that, as a matter of fact, the purchasing plan itself would be set up in such manner as to allow a certain percentage of sales for campaign purposes and boasted that with 4,000,000 votes and several hundred thousands in campaign funds, they would maintain in public office enough friends that even the devil could not hurt them."

Mr. King stated in this article that the NRECA was but a fulfillment of Craig's plan. All these matters must be ironed out by the congressional investigation, and REA must be kept free from powerful politics and petty maneuverings.

IN MEMORIAM

John Lee Foster, L. U. No. 474

Reinitiated October 17, 1933

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 474, record the untimely accident that caused the death of our friend and worthy Brother, John Lee Foster; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Foster L. U. No. 474 has lost a true and loyal Brother, one who always had a smile, and a friendly word of greeting, and one who was willing at any time to share his knowledge of the electrical business with any one seeking advice and counsel; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 474 be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Foster shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall be sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

C. R. SEATON,
J. LEE JONES,
JOHN V. EGLE,

Memphis, Tenn.

Committee

Carl Newman, L. U. No. 77

Initiated July 2, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 77 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Carl Newman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

NORM HASTINGS,
C. V. KEEFER,
D. W. SKILLEN,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Israel J. Harris, L. U. No. 569

Reinitiated August 27, 1942

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 569, record the death on June 10, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Israel J. Harris; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 569, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 569 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

MAX FOOTE,
WILLIAM C. FISHBACK,
L. G. McDONALD,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

William M. Martin, L. U. No. 26

Initiated March 8, 1928

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, William M. Martin, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,

Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

Oliver J. Winteringham, L. U. No. 914

Initiated May 2, 1921

Whereas it is with the deepest and sincerest feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 914, pay our last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Oliver J. Winteringham, whom God, in His wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst.

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to the family, and a copy to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

H. C. TRACY,
R. L. BITTLE,
L. CYR,
D. J. AITKEN,

Thorold, Ont.

Committee

Martin G. Schueller, L. U. No. 965

Initiated December 1, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 965, record the death of Brother Martin Schueller on June 18, 1943.

Whereas in the death of Brother Schueller we feel the loss of a sincere friend and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Schueller.

THEO. WEDDELL,
DORAL STEES,
ARTHUR MURPHY,

Beaver Dam, Wis.

Committee

George J. Grange, L. U. No. 807

Reinitiated April 19, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, George J. Grange, who was a charter member of Local No. 807, being initiated on April 19, 1934, and who passed away on July 7, 1943.

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled stand for one minute in silent meditation as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our condolence to the bereaved family of Brother Grange, and that a copy of the above resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this local union.

Requiescat in Pace

F. G. FINNEGAN,
C. G. TURNER,
E. M. STEPHENS,
C. E. HARRISON,

Little Rock, Ark.

Committee

Lewis H. Nichols, L. U. No. 28

Initiated March 28, 1918

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 28, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Lewis H. Nichols, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md.

Committee

Thomas P. Everham, L. U. No. 77

Initiated October 2, 1934

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas P. Everham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LEW SCOTT,
B. G. GREIMES,
H. JACOBS,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

W. H. Curry, L. U. No. 920

Initiated December 2, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 920, record the passing of our Brother W. H. Curry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

R. P. KING,
BEN F. MOODY,
E. G. GALBRAITH,

Abilene, Texas.

Committee

George Lapke, L. U. No. 565

Initiated December 14, 1916, in L. U. No. 233

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 565, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother George Lapke, late president of this local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 565, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 565 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

HARRY E. SMITH,
HAROLD C. BECKER,
FREDERICK W. KAYTON,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Committee

John A. Kizenska, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated June 24, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John A. Kizenska, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Ermy L. Bartlett, L. U. No. 16

Initiated February 26, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16, record the passing of our Brother, Ermy L. Bartlett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

GUY VAUGHN,
FRED WAHNSIEDLER,
CHRIS KLUSMEIER,
CECIL LOHMEYER,
ROBERT ROLAND,
CHARLES ENGLEHARDT,

Evansville, Ind.

Committee

G. C. Stinson, L. U. No. 801*Initiated November 21, 1941*

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 801, record the passing of our Brother, G. C. Stinson; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, a copy be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. F. LANKFORD,
G. E. JACKSON,
H. B. RICHARDS,
H. J. ROBBINS,

Montgomery, Ala.

Committee

Hazel Sanders, L. U. No. 1160*Initiated December 20, 1941*

With the deepest regret, L. U. No. 1160 records the sudden death of our Sister, Hazel Sanders, on Monday evening, June 21, 1943. At the time of her passing she was serving as a stewardess in the local union.

Whereas the presence of Sister Sanders will be sadly missed by her fellow-workers and members of the local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in respect to our Sister, a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed on file in our union records, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication. Also, that the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

GERTRUDE BYER,

Marion, Ind.

Recording Secretary

Daniel Munch, L. U. No. 468*Reinitiated April 22, 1941*

Whereas the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Daniel Munch; be it therefore

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we, in a body assembled, stand for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FRANK KEENE,
ROBERT KERR,
J. W. BEARDSLEY,
WILLIAM KEARNS,

Stamford, Conn.

Charter Members

Herald Homer Gerhart, L. U. No. 347*Initiated March 15, 1915*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 347, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Herald Homer Gerhart; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the L. U. No. 347, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 347 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

ROY C. WELCH,
A. O. NORMAN,
JAMES DWYER,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Committee

E. N. Bacon, L. U. No. 301*Reinitiated January 16, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 17 called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, E. N. Bacon.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for the period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. G. ROBERTS,
C. V. FISHER,
A. R. MIESCH,

Texarkana, Texas.

Committee

John Warwick, L. U. No. 213*Initiated January 15, 1934*

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the passing of our Brother, John Warwick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. R. BYRNELL,
F. PLANTEC,
V. USHER,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

William T. Anderson, L. U. No. 1037*Reinitiated May 14, 1923*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 1037 record the death of our late Brother, W. T. Anderson. Brother Anderson passed away suddenly on June 28, 1943, at 53 years of age; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and relatives our very great sympathy, that we stand for one moment in meeting as a tribute to his memory, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy sent to our Journal, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

Winnipeg, Man.

A. A. MILES,

Press Secretary

Harold Schmid, L. U. No. 90*Reinitiated December 20, 1921*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 90, record the death of our friend and Brother, Harold Schmid.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT E. FLAHERTY,

New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary

B. A. Gorman, L. U. No. 702*Initiated August 27, 1937*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, B. A. Gorman, on July 6, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

H. E. NUNN,
WILLIAM C. PAUL,
DORRIS MILLER,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

D. W. Bain, L. U. No. 70*Reinitiated April 27, 1934*

When we, the members of L. U. No. 70, learned of the passing away of Brother D. W. Bain on May 30, 1943, we realized that we had lost the help and support of a good Brother. His family and friends must miss him, too, and we wish to offer our sympathy and condolence; so be it

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be inserted in the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of him.

MELVIN T. KANKEINEN,
STANLEY STANTON,

Washington, D. C.

Committee

Edward William Burkhardt, L. U. No. 1152*Reinitiated March 6, 1940*

It is with the sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1152, record the passing of Brother E. W. Burkhardt.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

PAUL CURTIS,

Sayre, Pa.

Recording Secretary

Lawrence Choate, L. U. No. 326*Initiated November 6, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Lawrence Choate; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

HENRY GREAVES,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
GEORGE GOSSELIN,

Lawrence, Mass.

Committee

C. Montague, L. U. No. 39*Initiated September 24, 1914*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 39, record the passing of our esteemed retired member, Brother C. Montague; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

WALTER LENOX,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Business Manager

Elmer Bergquist, L. U. No. 160*Initiated March 23, 1927, in L. U. No. 292*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Elmer Bergquist, who died on June 26, 1943;

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

Louis M. Hazen, L. U. No. 6*Initiated October 28, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis M. Hazen, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,

C. FOEHN,

H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

L. B. Welch, L. U. No. 125*Initiated August 5, 1917*

Another member, Brother L. B. Welch, has passed onward and sorrowfully L. U. No. 125 closes the files of his membership record. A true friend and valued member of his union, his absence will be keenly felt.

Our fraternal sympathy is extended to his loved ones and we grieve with them as we share his loss.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Welch shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

JULIUS STEWART,

FRED S. YOUNG,

JESS G. VAN DOOZER,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

Fred F. Elker, L. U. No. 160*Initiated March 27, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 160, record the death June 30, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Fred F. Elker.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

William D. Hammond, L. U. No. 73*Initiated January 11, 1938, in L. U. No. 157*

With deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 73, record the passing of our Brother, William D. Hammond, on June 14, 1943.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES F. McCAFFREY,

PAUL H. KRUGER,

RONALD L. JOHNSON,

Spokane, Wash.

Committee

E. L. Blose, L. U. No. 702*Initiated January 1, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother and local chairman, E. L. Blose. "LYMAN" was a faithful and loyal member; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by extending to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, We stand with bowed heads in our meeting assembled for one minute in his honor; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his immediate family, a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy attached to our regular meeting minutes.

ARNOLD COX,

E. G. DILL,

JOHN SALZMAN,

L. L. SHUTES,

Bloomington, Ill.

Committee

William Young, L. U. No. 429*Initiated March 5, 1943*

In sorrow we of L. U. No. 429 record the passing of our Brother, William Young, and our hearts go out in expressions of sympathy to his family and loved ones.

May his untimely death lead us to further understand the sacrifices being made on duty by others, that we may better our condition so that men like Billy shall not have died in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in body on a meeting night for one minute in silent meditation.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, a copy to the Electrical Worker, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 429; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for 30 days in mourning and respect to our departed Brother.

PAUL W. PYLE,

TED P. LOFTIS,

WILLIAM E. SEXTON,

Nashville, Tenn.

Committee

M. C. Driskill, L. U. No. 513*Initiated April 13, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 513, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, M. C. Driskill, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Driskill, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to the family and to our Journal for publication.

CHARLES L. SMICK,

A. R. FORBES,

L. F. BOWER,

Decatur, Ill.

Committee

Richard Hooser, L. U. No. 494*Initiated July 30, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard Hooser; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

EMIL BROETLER,

ARDEN FENSEL,

GEORGE SPATH,

JOHN BERST,

GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

Joseph Czarnecki, L. U. No. 494*Initiated October 7, 1933*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Czarnecki; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

EMIL BROETLER,

ARDEN FENSEL,

GEORGE SPATH,

JOHN BERST,

GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

Lester L. Christensen, L. U. No. 95*Initiated April 6, 1942*

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 95, record the passing of our good friend and Brother, Lester Christensen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

JOE MERTZ,

Joplin, Mo.

Recording Secretary

Fred Pratt, L. U. No. 77*Initiated August 7, 1934*

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77, note the passing of our dear Brother, Fred Pratt, and wish to fittingly express our deep sympathy and to honor his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to the Journal for official publication.

JACK McClymate,

JAMES E. WILLIS,

FRANK LANG,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Archie Hivley, L. U. No. 783*Initiated May 9, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 22, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Archie Hivley;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one, fatally injured in line of duty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

JOHN SCHMOLLER,

E. M. BENYSEK,

A. J. McDONNELL,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

G. L. Hendrix, L. U. No. 77*Reinitiated August 6, 1935*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 77, record the passing of our Brother, G. L. Hendrix; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

JOHN HOLLAND,

FELIX HOFFMAN,

HARRY ORSWELL,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Dave W. Lake, L. U. No. 953*Initiated November 17, 1942*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 953, record the death of our friend and Brother, Dave W. Lake, July 7, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

P. J. MOSEL,

Eau Claire, Wis.

President

Carl K. James, L. U. No. 181*Initiated December 11, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret, that we, the members of L. U. No. 181, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Carl K. James, who passed from our midst July 2, 1943.

In remembrance of him, we express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife, his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 181 be draped for a period of 30 days, and at its next assembly, the membership stand in silent tribute for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN R. JONES,

Utica, N. Y.

Recording Secretary

Herbert D. Stevens, L. U. No. 1000*Initiated January 24, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1000, record the untimely accident that caused the death of our friend and worthy Brother, Herbert D. Stevens; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and relatives our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN ELLIS,

FRANCIS WHEELER,

RALPH HUFFMAN,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

Sherman W. Bliss, L. U. No. 308*Reinitiated November 26, 1940*

It is with deep regret and sympathetic sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 308, record the untimely passing of Brother Sherman W. Bliss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. D. BAKER,

C. C. BROWN,

FRED LOLL,

R. D. SOMMERKAMP,

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Committee

G. Jennings, L. U. No. 465*Initiated May 18, 1927*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465, record the passing of our Brother, G. Jennings; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN RITCHIE,
W. E. THORP,
W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

Lief Anderson, L. U. No. 465*Initiated May 8, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465, record the passing of our Brother, Lief Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN RITCHIE,
W. E. THORP,
W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

A. G. Beckman, L. U. No. 465*Initiated August 27, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465, record the passing of our Brother, A. G. Beckman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN RITCHIE,
W. E. THORP,
W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

Samuel A. Mooney, L. U. No. 53*Reinitiated November 18, 1924*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Samuel A. Mooney; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Mooney L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Samuel A. Mooney.

WILLIAM BURKREY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
H. L. SCHONE,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

Everett A. Fahrenholtz, L. U. No. 309*Initiated October 11, 1936, in L. U. No. 383*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 309, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Everett A. Fahrenholtz.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

MONROE EMGE,
ROY CAMERER,
PATRICK H. COONEY,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

E. E. Hoskinson, L. U. No. 16*Initiated May 1, 1899, in L. U. No. 10*

Whereas it has pleased our infinite and all-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from us an outstanding member and beloved Brother, E. E. Hoskinson;

Whereas by his untimely death, his wife has lost a devoted husband, the local union a beloved and outstanding Brother, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a most devoted and ceaseless worker in behalf of his membership, giving at all times every ounce of his energy and every faculty that he possessed to improve the conditions of those who worked at the trade of his craft; be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother Hoskinson all labor has lost a leader whose loss will be felt through the territory in which he worked;

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem in which this Brother is held, that the charter of Local Union No. 16 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GUY VAUGHN,
T. C. DIECKMANN,
J. W. SPRINGER,
GUY GRIFFITH,
HARRY DOERR,
CHESTER GREER,

Evansville, Ind.

Committee

Charles Grable, L. U. No. 125*Initiated September 4, 1917*

To L. U. No. 125 again falls the regretful duty of recording the passing onward of an old-time member, as we close the membership file of Brother Charles Grable.

We extend to his loved ones our fraternal sympathy for we share the loss of a friend and Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Grable and a copy of this tribute shall be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

HENRY W. NEWCOMBE,
ROBERT POACHE,
C. H. LOWDERBACH,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

George Hempel, L. U. No. 26*Initiated April 13, 1916*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother George Hempel; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. F. PRELLER,

Washington, D. C.

Business Manager

E. W. Ostrow, L. U. No. 205*Initiated December 23, 1931*

The pleasant and enduring memories of friendship and association established by Brother E. W. Ostrow as a member of L. U. No. 205 stand as living reminders of our loss.

We extend our sincere sympathy to his family. We pay tribute to his ability and achievements as a conscientious union electrical worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed Brother, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that it be written in full in the minutes of this meeting.

W. L. INGRAM,

Detroit, Mich.

Secretary

Due to lack of space, we have had to withhold several resolutions received on the last day of the month. These will be published next month.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1, TO JULY 31, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (332)	C. K. Wilson	\$1,000.00
244	L. Johnson	300.00
125	L. B. Welch	1,000.00
702	R. H. William	1,000.00
9	L. Caserilla	475.00
I. O. (2)	J. Hutson	1,000.00
I. O. (952)	M. K. Whitted	475.00
I. O. (2)	J. M. Carter	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
532	L. R. Hall	1,000.00
474	J. L. Foster	1,000.00
1	W. S. Young	1,000.00
134	J. Pflueger	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	H. G. Riepe	1,000.00
574	L. E. Bedford	300.00
931	C. L. Johnson	300.00
I. O. (291)	F. A. Bigger	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	T. O'Donnell	1,000.00
352	L. Gardner	1,000.00
17	C. H. Campbell	1,000.00
1153	R. F. Jacoby	650.00
849	L. H. Lanone	475.00
347	H. H. Gerhart	1,000.00
I. O. (173)	H. J. Bean	475.00
124	E. L. Erwin	1,000.00
6	L. M. Hazen	300.00
902	D. C. Binns	1,000.00
58	H. B. Griswald	1,000.00
46	F. F. Noble	1,000.00
111	J. A. Newrahr	1,000.00
134	C. R. De La Mater	1,000.00
134	R. Schoenhute	1,000.00
58	E. C. Blair	1,000.00
3	J. Craig	1,000.00
I. O. (359)	O. Hedsten	1,000.00
1250	W. H. Dietzman	300.00
70	D. W. Bain	1,000.00
I. O. (84)	J. L. Carver	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	G. A. Burnham	1,000.00
3	J. W. Keane	1,000.00
565	G. A. Lopke	1,000.00
77	F. H. Pratt	1,000.00
9	F. Stutsman	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Thomas Sullivan	1,000.00
981	G. W. Sauslin	300.00
I. O. (9)	J. T. Stewart	1,000.00
160	E. F. Bergquist	1,000.00
702	E. L. Blose	1,000.00
479	C. C. Ashley	650.00
164	W. H. Storer	1,000.00
141	A. W. Bernhart	1,000.00
I. O. (352)	L. W. Jogle	300.00
666	W. R. Fauber	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	L. H. Nichols	1,000.00
38	H. Jockers	1,000.00
494	J. Czarnecki	1,000.00
494	R. Hosser	475.00
309	E. A. Fabrenhaltz	1,000.00
3	W. S. Cooke	1,000.00
728	A. M. Custer	1,000.00
1054	C. S. Peck	650.00
I. O. (130)	E. McCraine	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	C. E. Grable	1,000.00
205	E. W. Ostrow	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	L. Smallwood	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. F. O'Neill	1,000.00
28	F. C. Keller	300.00
I. O. (58)	E. Riley	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	W. B. Slater	1,000.00
693	C. L. Edwards	316.66
1091	E. M. Riggs	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	J. G. Hempel	1,000.00
569	W. R. Hinkel	475.00
103	E. A. Rollins	1,000.00
549	H. H. Whitehead	300.00
134	A. Lasky	300.00
52	W. J. Dunne, Sr.	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	C. Montague	1,000.00
304	F. L. Cole	300.00
553	H. H. Fry	300.00
659	L. J. McClure	1,000.00
595	R. J. McGriffin	1,000.00
103	C. F. Baker	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	I. N. Falkenberg	1,000.00
864	A. R. Jones	1,000.00
164	A. Cirulli	1,000.00
11	E. F. Thornton	475.00
124	F. G. Mercer	1,000.00
59	E. Johnson	1,000.00
603	S. Altinello	300.00
I. O. (134)	A. Housley	1,000.00
64	C. H. Gratz	1,000.00
506	H. R. Johnson	650.00
28	R. Forrest	1,000.00

(Continued on page 336)

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Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEE**

WARTIME CONTROLS

(Continued from page 302)

bought and sold on those markets is promoted by the progressive removal of obstructions to trade;

"7. that the benefits of modern methods of production are made available to all peoples both by the progressive removal of obstructions to trade and by courageous international measures of reconstruction and development."

At the cessation of hostilities statesmen throughout the world will be faced with a three-fold task: (1) devising a new, workable world economic system of international trade, to replace the one which broke down during the thirties; (2) directing the transition from war to peace economy, assuring the reconversion of production to fill civilian needs as smoothly as possible; and (3) checking or counteracting any forces (such as employment dislocation, shortages of food and essential civilian requirements, inflation, disrupted productive and transportation facilities, etc.) which would be likely to promote a new economic depression.

Specifically, the statement of the League ardently counsels that present governmental wartime controls over civilian consumption be relaxed only gradually as scarce consumer and producer goods grow more abundant.

Such controls have generally taken the forms of rationing, curtailment of production of civilian goods, taxation, compulsory savings plans and other limitations on the amounts and the expenditures of funds in the hands of the civilian population.

The League warns that the sudden removal of such restrictions after the war would invariably result in an on-rush of purchasing to satiate pent-up demands, with an immediate sky-rocketing of prices and a subsequent collapse when demand declines.

One of the primary concerns of postwar economic planning must be the rigid prevention of inflation, it is readily agreed.

In regard to international problems of postwar transition and reconstruction, the League recognizes an impending over-all shortage of certain basic commodities of universal demand. It therefore advocates an international understanding in regard to changes in established rations and ceiling prices in any nation for commodities in which shortages exist at the close of the war.

The League views the need for relief and for reconstruction in war-devastated countries as a single problem, transcending the basic requirements for mere food and clothing. Actually, the League holds, the problem is one of re-starting productive activity in these areas. Despite the fact that many of these nations will lack funds for foreign purchases, they must be supplied with raw materials and machinery requisite to the re-establishment of industry and to participation in world trade.

The lack of such an international plan after the Armistice of 1918, the group maintains, was primarily responsible for the international collapse of currencies during the twenties. Long-term loans at low rates of interest must be arranged for these stricken nations. Other nations must "courageously" share their modern methods of production and allow these devastated countries to re-enter competitively for a place in world markets.

Above all, the League insists, creditor nations (meaning primarily the United States) must recognize their responsibility for maintaining international economic stability by revising their commercial policies and removing trade barriers so that debtor nations may effect payment on their obligations in the goods which they produce. In other words we must cease raising high tariff obstructions against the importation of foreign goods into this country in order that debtor nations may more readily meet their liabilities to us.

Throughout our entire history, one thing upon which organized labor has maintained a firm stand has been in support of a high protective tariff policy designed to eliminate competition from foreign labor having lower living standards. When the issue presents itself for solution American citizens will be called upon to do some very serious thinking in electing either to follow their traditional pathway or to take the road so ardently advocated by the League of Nations.

COUNCIL ORDERS REFERENDUM PREPARED

(Continued from page 310)

The applications of the following members were examined:

L. U. No.

- 17 Landy, Edward J.
- 39 Grow, Philip J.
- 73 Schwarz, Julius C.
- 197 Reynolds, Ora E.
- 312 Morgan, R. M.
- 668 Haggard, Jesse L.

The above applications could not be acted on favorably, as they did not comply with the provisions of the constitution. Some were made out before the member had reached 65 years of age, or before he had established 20 years' continuous standing.

The application for pension of Edward Grigg, of L. U. No. 43, an electrical inspector, was denied because he is actively engaged in the electrical industry. Local Union No. 43 is hereby instructed to recall the withdrawal card of this member, and to make him an active member of their local union.

The council reviewed a considerable number of Military Service cards which were presented to the council by the International Secretary for action as to the acceptance or rejection of the cards. The International Secretary was instructed as to the action of the executive council in each case, and to advise the local unions that issued said cards of the executive council's action.

REFERENDA ORDERED

The council instructed the International Secretary to prepare and present to the membership for vote a referendum which, if carried, will change the International Constitution to read that no beneficial member shall be entitled to the benefits of a Military Service card, upon his induction into military service, until he has been a member in continuous standing in the I. B. E. W. at least one year; and that Military Service cards shall be sent to the I. O. within 30 days of their issuance. The council further instructed the International Secretary to prepare and present to the membership for vote a referendum which, if adopted, will change the reading of the International Constitution governing military assessment to read, 25 cents per month. It was moved and seconded that the above action be adopted. Carried.

The council also instructed the International Secretary to prepare and present to the membership for vote a referendum which, if passed, will give to B members of the Brotherhood, who have been inducted into, or who may be inducted into military service at a time when they were in good standing in the I. B. E. W., a Military Service card which will permit them to pick up their membership in the Brotherhood by depositing their Military Service card in the local union in which they held membership at the time of their induction into military service, without the payment of another initiation or entrance fee. It was moved and seconded, that the above action be approved. Carried.

RAIL SITUATION DEEMED GRAVE

International Vice President J. J. Duffy, in charge of railroad local unions, appeared before the council on matters of grave concern to the membership employed on railroads. The question was fully discussed, and the council assured Brother Duffy that serious consideration would be given the subject matter.

Clayton R. Lee, business manager elect of L. U. No. B-38, Cleveland, Ohio, appeared before the council on matters which were acted upon by the 1941 International Convention, and which affected his local union.

W. R. Boyd, Vernon Spencer and Charles E. Norris, of L. U. No. B-702, ap-

peared before the council on matters pertaining to their local union. The International President was requested to assist L. U. No. B-702 if, after investigation, he deems I. O. assistance advisable.

The committee appointed by the International President to investigate the controversy between the I. A. T. S. E. and L. U. No. 40 reported. Then Business Manager Al Speede, of L. U. No. 40, appeared before the council on this question. The committee recommended that the International President solicit legal advice. It was further recommended that the I. O. take over the payment of the I. B. E. W.'s share of the Basic Agreement expenses—amount approximately \$400 per quarter—until the next policy committee meeting. If, at the next policy committee meeting, the producers have not appointed their representative per the agreement, the I. B. E. W. is to withdraw its financial support of the labor representative provided for in the agreement, on account of the producers' non-compliance with the agreement. The report of the committee was adopted by the council.

The written report of the committee appointed by the International President to consider a proposed agreement between the International Association of Machinists and the I. B. E. W. was read and discussed by the council, and was laid over for further consideration.

The geographical jurisdictional dispute between L. U. No. 380, Norristown, Pa., and L. U. No. 743, Reading, Pa., which was decided by the International President in favor of L. U. No. 380, was the subject of an appeal by L. U. No. 743 to the executive council from the decision of the International President. The council reviewed all the evidence in the case, and on motion which was carried, sustained the International President in his decision.

The geographical jurisdictional dispute between L. U. No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill., and L. U. No. 649, Alton, Ill., was decided by the International President in favor of L. U. No. B-309. L. U. No. 649 appealed to the council from the decision of the International President. The council reviewed all the evidence which was used by the International President in arriving at his decision, and on motion which was carried, the decision of the International President was sustained.

The appeal of Dick King, of L. U. No. B-66, to the executive council from the decision of the International President was, without prejudice, referred to the International President for further investigation.

MILITARY SERVICE CARDS

The International Secretary presented the draft of Article XIV, Section 8, as it will read if amended: The entire Section to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. All beneficial members who have twelve months or more of continuous standing, drafted or entering Military Service, shall be issued—on application by the member—a Military Service

card, and one designated portion of the card is to be sent to the International Office by the financial secretary of the local union within 30 days. A member issued such a card shall, on being demobilized from active service, immediately deposit the portion of said card issued to him, with the financial secretary of the local union that issued same, and resume payment of his monthly local union dues. For maintaining International Office standing of said members, as provided above, while in active service, all other beneficial members—except members on pension—shall pay an assessment of twenty-five cents (25c) each month.

"All International Office members shall be governed by the above, the same as members of local unions, except that service cards shall be issued to them by the International Secretary.

"Local unions providing local union benefits may make such arrangements as the local union desires for the maintenance of such benefits for members in active service. Where a local union does not make provision for the maintenance of local union benefits, the member receiving such service card shall not be entitled to any existing local union benefits until he redeposits his service card in the local union. At the close of the National Military Emergency all monies in the Military Assessment Fund of the I. O. shall be transferred to the Pension Fund of the I. O."

The draft was approved for submission to the membership.

The International Secretary presented the draft of Article XV, new Section 19, as it will read if adopted:

New Section 19, Article XV

"All Class B members having 12 months or more of continuous standing, who are drafted or enter active Military Service, shall be issued—on application by the member—a Military Service card, and one designated portion of the card is to be sent to the International Office by the financial secretary of the local union, within 30 days.

"A non-beneficial member issued such a card shall, on being demobilized from active service, immediately deposit the portion of said card issued to him, with the financial secretary of the local union that issued same, and resume payment of his monthly local union dues.

"The International Office shall maintain his standing during the period he is in active service.

"All International Office members shall be governed by the above, the same as members of local unions, except that service cards shall be issued to them by the International Secretary.

"Local unions providing local union benefits may make such arrangements as the local union desires for the maintenance of such benefits for members in active service. Where a local union does not make provision for the maintenance of local union benefits, the member receiving such service card shall not be entitled to any existing local union benefits



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until he redeposits his service card in the local union."

The draft was approved for submission to the membership.

The application of M. J. Everts for a correction in his standing was considered, and it was moved and seconded, that it be referred to the International Secretary and the International President for a special investigation of his card, and to report their findings to the September meeting of the executive council. Motion carried.

The letter from Mrs. David Donovan, for back pension payments on her deceased husband, who was on pension from April, 1936, until his death in February, 1943, and who received the pension for that period, was read. All records were examined, and they show that the member was placed on pension upon sufficient evidence being placed before the International Executive Council at their March, 1936, meeting, establishing his standing. During his period on pension he received \$3,320, and in addition the I. O., for 83 months, paid his \$2 per month per capita tax, amounting to \$166, to maintain his standing while on pension, and during the period that the member was on pension no question was ever raised by the member. On his death his beneficiary was paid a \$1,000 death benefit. On the above evidence, all claims were paid in full, as provided by the constitution. It was moved and seconded, that Mrs. David Donovan had no claim on the organization. Motion carried.

The International President reported that the National Electrical Contractors' Association had called a conference on post-war problems, and requested the INTERNATIONAL to participate. He appointed a committee of five members who, with five members of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, have formed a committee on post-war problems. They reported to a large meeting of members of the N. E. C. A., with a number of representatives of our local unions in attendance. The executive council approved the action of the International President in this matter.

The committee on audit—Executive Council Members D. W. Tracy and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.—reported that they had examined the audit for the first quarter of 1943, as submitted by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Company, Certified Public Accountants, and found everything correct and in order. It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The council considered all actions taken by members of the council since the last meeting, and after a full discussion all questions discussed were concurred in.

The committee appointed by the last meeting of the council to go over our pension reported and after a full and lengthy discussion it was decided to lay the matter over for the

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September meeting of the council, and that the International Secretary write to all local unions having beneficial members, suggesting that they appoint a committee to study the pension problem, so that when the council reports on this question the local unions will have a committee with knowledge of the problem to advise and consult with, and thus be in a position to vote on the question, with all facts available.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the council, to study the situation in the E. W. B. A., and the controversy with the Michigan Insurance Department, reported and after a thorough discussion of the problem and all facts and figures, it was referred back to the International Secretary to further develop the problem with the Insurance Department of Michigan, and to report his results at the September meeting of the council.

The International Secretary is instructed to communicate with all local unions in Michigan having beneficial members, and advise them to use their economic strength to have the state legislature amend its laws to provide for organizations such as the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association to come under the exempt classification, as provided in the District of Columbia code.

The executive council took notice of the recognition given the INTERNATIONAL UNION by the appointment of its International President, Ed J. Brown, to a delegation which is to make a good-will visit to all Latin-American countries and consult with their various labor movements. The appointment was made by the American Federation of Labor, in cooperation with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the U. S. Department of State. We wish the delegation a successful trip, and the accomplishment of all their aims

for the future and lasting benefit of all workers.

A report was made by the International President and the International Secretary of actions taken since the last council meeting, as well as pending problems. After a full and lengthy discussion of the various questions, the actions of both officers were commended.

It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary stand instructed to communicate with all those having questions before the International Executive Council, and to advise them of the council's action on their matters. Motion carried.

There being no further business before the council, it was moved and seconded that we adjourn sine die.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

Attested:
C. M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

SMITH-CONNALLY ANALYSIS

(Continued from page 301)

leaders in so far as their ability to prevent strikes is concerned because of the provision which makes the taking of a strike vote compulsory.

The question has been asked as to whether craft union wages are now frozen by law as well as by the Little Steel formula. The answer would appear to lie in the National Labor Relations Board interpretation of Section 8 of the new law, particularly the interpretation of the terms "bargaining unit" or "bargaining units" with respect to which disputes arise. Section 5 provides that application to National War Labor Board for a change in terms of employment in government-operated plants can only be made by the government agency operating the plant or by "a majority of the employees of such plant, mine, or facility." Craft unions are usually minority groups. Section 8, as pointed out above covering the 30-day strike notice, leaves it up to NLRB to run strike elections by bargaining units, and a liberal interpretation may save craft unions under Section 5.

Section 9 of the law amends the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political officer, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. . . ."

According to the latest interpretation there is nothing in the Act to prevent labor unions or workers from any kind of political activity except the making of direct financial contribution to federal candidates during general election campaigns. Contributions could still be made to federal candidates in primary campaigns where much of labor's pressure is expected to be exerted, in the drive to convert the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war Congress.

The opinion is expressed that "unions can give money, time and energy provided the money is spent directly by such labor organizations and not by agreement or prearrangement with the candidates or their political parties or their political committees. In other words, a labor organization may

spend its money as part of its general activities in connection with a federal election by way of advancing the candidacy of a particular person by distribution of leaflets, arranging meetings of its members, and the general public, etc., and such activities would merely be the exercise by the union or its members of such constitutional rights as free speech, press and assembly."

This section of the law would also appear to be irrelevant in that it has no connection with preventing strikes.

Representative Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, has introduced a bill in Congress to repeal Sections 7 and 8 of the anti-strike law which were objected to by President Roosevelt. Representative Magnuson said "Other than the United Mine Workers there has been no general violation of labor's no-strike pledge. To impose these sections of the law on labor in wartime is condemning the good faith of a promise that has been faithfully kept by 98 per cent of labor. Such action by those who oppose labor at all times is just as bad for morale and production as the very small minority of labor that has violated the no-strike pledge." In this connection it is interesting to note that the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates strike idleness in May at 0.16 per cent of available working time, as compared with 0.08 per cent in April. This excellent showing is in spite of the coal and rubber strikes and the strike at the Chrysler plant during the month.

Before the bill was passed the heads of the military, naval and production agencies all testified that the provisions in Sections 7 and 8 of the Act are likely to be subversive of the very purpose of the bill, which is uninterrupted production. The President said in his veto message "I recognize that this bill has an entirely praiseworthy purpose—to insure full war production. But I am convinced that Section 8 will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur."

In passing this bill Congress seems to have missed the significance of the fact that reactionary forces are our enemies, liberal and pro-labor forces our friends. In all the social alignments, in all the nations, whether belligerents or victims, fascism can only be defeated by progressive and liberal ideas, by a program promising freedom and status to working men and women. If the workers once get the idea that this is a power struggle which will result in abrogating their rights no matter who wins, morale will be low in the factories. Industrial effort does not depend merely on anti-strike legislation, but on the morale of the workers. Mere indifference on their part can do more damage than a strike. This ill-considered measure, coupled with the rejection of the food subsidy program which can only result in rising living costs, is very likely to deflect the discontent of workers against their employers to discontent against the government. This deflection could be very dangerous in time of war.

Congress was obviously taking a crack at the President and asserting its own prestige when it passed this bill. But though Congress has the legislative responsibility it does not have the Administrator's responsibility to see that the country is administered and the war won.

If, as a result of this law, there is an increasing conflict between the Administration which must carry it out and the working people of America, Congress will legally have no responsibility. Partisan members of Congress will no doubt be pleased with the situation. But the war effort will be hindered.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11, 1943, Inc. JULY 10, 1943

L. 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B-1243—11 652135 652135
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B-1245—11 325169 325200
B-1246—11 724801 724808
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B-1248—11 669385 669460

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B-1225—

498003 498003
B-1226—11 538342 538362
B-1227—11 514713 514714
B-1228—11 12536 12584
B-1229—11 663664 663666
B-1230—11 930066 930062
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B-1232—11 723001 723046
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B-1236—11 692200 692301
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B-1326—11 9668 9672
B-1327—11 67794 67800
B-1328—11 729488 729490
B-1329—11 738601 738618
B-1330—11 57198 57479

L. U.

B-1296—(Cont.)

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VOLUNTARY SAVINGS THROUGH BONDS

(Continued from page 304)

first half of the year on account of increased taxes, but on the other hand have bought more War Bonds. Now that our tax payments have been placed on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis, there is even more reason for mobilizing our fighting dollars to buy War Bonds and support the national war effort.

"Literally billions of dollars have already been invested by wage earners in their country. New billions will be invested. It is felt that the voluntary plan will work the least hardship on the civilian population."

On July 13, President Green stated again:

"When I communicated with you on June 21 regarding labor's great War Bond drive which will reach its climax on Labor Day, I stated that only outright bond purchases would count. Now I am highly pleased to advise you that the representatives of the Treasury Department have agreed that Pay Roll Savings allotments for July and August will likewise be added to the local and national totals.

"The Treasury's new plan for promoting Pay Roll Savings based on figures relating to the family income of the worker by having you 'figure it out yourself' is a most satisfactory extension of the systematic savings principle. We welcome the government's help in doing this voluntarily and not through compulsion, and we are now increasingly enthusiastic that these Pay Roll Savings purchases will count in our all-out drive.

"The quota which has been established for this Labor Day campaign is a billion dollars. It is estimated that organized labor is now

investing about \$600,000,000 every 60 days through the Pay Roll Savings Plan, with undeterminable extra purchases from time to time.

"I am sending you a statement of what a billion dollars of 'invasion' money will do. To reach this quota of a billion dollars, the entire labor movement must purchase an additional \$400,000,000 of bonds before Labor Day. If our whole membership will increase its bond purchases between now and Labor Day one \$75 bond per member, the American Federation of Labor will reach and exceed this objective.

"Please figure it out for yourself on the basis of the enclosed booklet and see how the proposed system of family budget bond buying works. It is a powerful weapon to win the victory we are all seeking.

"In order that your union and its members may receive full credit for their purchases, we suggest that you use some form of report along the lines of the enclosed. If the enclosed card meets with your approval the Treasury Department will furnish you with sufficient numbers to cover your entire membership."

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 314)

fresh fruits and vegetables, pork, poultry and butter are actually posted. If they are not posted, ask the storekeeper to post these prices and tell him that another check will soon be made to see whether it has been done.

4. When you find any price higher than the top ceiling prices on your list, point out the illegal price to the storekeeper and ask him to reduce it immediately to at least the price shown on your list.

5. Tell the storekeeper that a price checker will return soon to see that the price has been reduced and is still down.

6. If, on the return visit, the price has

not been reduced, or has again been raised to an illegal price, make a purchase, get a sales receipt and bring the sales receipt to the central trades and labor council or railway labor local lodge.

The OPA district enforcement officer will help you file a consumer \$50 lawsuit against the store, and if the trades council has an attorney he should be asked to file the suit. If you can prove that you were charged over the ceiling price, you will be awarded \$50 or three times the overcharge, whichever is higher.

Another method of enforcement is through price panels connected to local ration boards. These meet evenings. They deal with complaints by consumers that they have been overcharged in specific instances. The owner of the store or his representative is called in, the complaint is cited, and it is explained to him how to comply with the law. So if you don't want to bring a lawsuit against a merchant you have been dealing with regularly and whose store is convenient for you, you can do it in this way, and probably not have to appear or be named.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID

(Continued from page 329)

L. U.	Name	Amount
9	C. J. Brennan	1,000.00
6	L. J. Flynn	1,000.00
277	Frank P. Schuck	150.00
213	John Warwick	1,000.00
513	Mack Colley Driscoll	150.00
160	Fred F. Elker	150.00
77	Joe Connor	150.00
561	John Hague	1,000.00
I. O. (807)	George J. Grange	150.00
I. O. (3)	Michael J. Butler	150.00
9	Herman Hatch	150.00

\$83,191.66

Attractive Union Supplies



Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Seal	5.00
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25	Traveling cards	free
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75		
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50		
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75		
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50		
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75		
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50		
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25		
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35		
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00		
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40		
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Seal, cut of	1.00		
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00				
(Extra Heavy Binding)					
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50				

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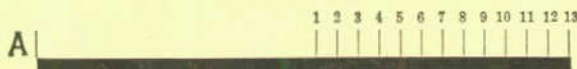
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No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
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No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor	2.25
No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00

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THE enemy does not understand and
apparently cannot understand that our
invincible strength is not so much of body
as it is of soul, and rises with adversity.

—General Douglas MacArthur

